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Macmillan's Greek Course

GREEK GRAMMAR

~~ACCIDENCE~~

W. GUNION RUTHERFORD, M.A., LL.D.

The aim of the new series is to bring into the foreground the great main lines of Greek accidence and syntax, in short to teach the regular and ordinary modes of expression in use at the time when the most precise of languages had reached its highest precision. Accordingly it was necessary carefully to revise the Grammar if it was to take its proper place in the series.

I have to acknowledge a great deal of very generous and valued help, not only from my colleagues and friends, but also from many others who in using the book had detected errors or observed ways of improving it. More especially I have to thank my colleague Mr. Heard for many suggestions and much assistance.

Perhaps I ought to add that though I have "atticized" as far as possible, I have still remembered that the compiler of an elementary grammar must be governed more or less by the texts which are in use, and have retained such spellings as *τέθεικα* and *εἰργαζόμεν* even if stone records prove that *τέθηκα* and *ἡργαζόμεν* are the true forms.

W. GUNION RUTHERFORD.

WESTMINSTER, 1888.

PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION

THIS FIRST GREEK GRAMMAR differs from others in some important respects. It is compiled on a new principle, and contains much matter which has hitherto not appeared in elementary books, and some facts that are the fruits of independent research.

The First Part comprises only such forms as it is necessary for a beginner to know, and these are put as clearly and succinctly as the nature of the case allows. Every effort was made to avoid the necessity of explanations in English,—to make in fact the lesson for the day appear as short as possible to the jealous eye of the pupil, while at the same time the local memory of the eye, which is so strong in youth, might be brought as largely as possible into play.

In the teaching of a synthetic language like Greek or Latin, practical schoolmasters are not likely to underestimate the importance of drill in grammatical forms. In such languages the relation between the different words of a sentence can never be clearly understood till the learner becomes thoroughly familiar with the principal inflexions. Familiarity with the accidence is the first step towards appreciative translation. It is true that some boys can learn

inflexions with ease who are never able to acquire facility in translation, but it is equally true that without a precise knowledge of grammatical forms even an intelligent boy loses much of the crispness of the thought.

My original design was thus merely to provide a drill book for beginners, more accurately compiled than those generally in use. Further information each master might impart for himself. But the success of the book prompted me to add a Second Part which should supply remarks on the forms included in the First Part, as well as additional matter of a more advanced kind. In this way much has been added which is not to be found in ordinary Grammars, and the relegation of the paradigms to a separate part has enabled me to discuss interesting points of Grammar in a way which would otherwise have been impossible. Such Chapters as the Third, the Twelfth, and the Seventeenth will, it is hoped, be specially useful in awakening an intelligent interest in a subject too apt to become dull.

Different teachers will have different methods of teaching the Second Part. My own system is gradually to impart additional information contemporaneously with the drill in inflexions. If this is done the pupil finds that little is left for him to learn when he comes to the Second Part.

I have thought it prudent to leave unaltered many forms which usually, though wrongly, find a place in Greek paradigms, as few Greek texts have yet been brought into harmony with the latest results of critical scholarship. I have even retained for the sake of old association such absurd

forms as the Imperative λέλυκε. The time will come when they will disappear from Greek Grammars, but an elementary Grammar is not the place in which first to omit them.

I regret that an accelerated sale made it necessary to reprint the First Part before any corrections were made, but all errors will be carefully eliminated as soon as another opportunity occurs.

W. GUNION RUTHERFORD.

January 1880.

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PART I

I. THE Greek letters were twenty-four in number.

A	α	alpha	=	a.
B	β	bēta	=	b.
Γ	γ	gamma	=	g. always hard.
Δ	δ	delta	=	d.
E	ϵ	epsilon	=	e.
Z	ζ	zēta	=	z.
H	η	ēta	=	ē.
Θ	θ ϑ	thēta	=	th.
I	ι	iōta	=	i
K	κ	kappa	=	k
Λ	λ	lambda	=	l
M	μ	mu	=	m.
N	ν	nu	=	n.
Ξ	ξ	xi	=	x (= ks).
O	\omicron	omicron	=	o.
Π	π	pi	=	p.
P	ρ	rho	=	rh, r.
Σ	σ ς	sigma	=	s. ς only final.
T	τ	tau	=	t.
Υ	υ	upsilon	=	ü.
Φ	ϕ	phi	=	ph.
X	χ	chi	=	kh.
Ψ	ψ	psi	=	ps.
Ω	ω	ōmega	=	ō.

II. Before kappa, gamma, chi, and xi the letter gamma has the sound of *n*, as in *ink*, *sing*.

III.—VOWELS. The vowels are divided into open, *a*, *ε η*, *o ω*, and into narrow, *ι*, *υ*.

IV.—CONSONANTS. The most important are the Mutes, which are so named because we are not able to pronounce them without the help of a vowel. They are nine in number. Three are pronounced by contact of the tongue and hard palate, three by the lips, and three by bringing the tongue against the teeth.

	hard	soft	aspirated
palatals or palate-sounds	κ	γ	χ
labials or lip-sounds . . .	π	β	φ
dentals or tooth-sounds	τ	δ	θ

From this table we see that they are again divided into sets of three, each set containing a guttural, a dental, and a labial.

The letters xi, psi, and zēta are called double letters: for $\xi = \kappa\sigma$, $\psi = \pi\sigma$, and $\zeta = \delta$ with a soft σ .

V.—SIGNS. The Greeks had no letter like the Latin or English *h*, but they had a sign which served instead.

Thus ῥα was pronounced *hōra*, and the sign is always so written over the vowel to which it belongs. This sign is called *spiritus asper*, or rough breathing. The letter rho is the only consonant with which it is used, and when rho begins a word it is never without it. If the vowel upsilon begins a word it has always this sign.

The sign ' simply marks the absence of the *spiritus asper*.

DECLENSION OF SUBSTANTIVES AND ADJECTIVES.

VI.—The inflexion of nouns and pronouns is called declension. The fixed part of the word is called the stem, the changeable part is called the case-ending or termination. The nominative case must never be confounded with the stem.

VII.—The Greeks distinguished in declension :—

(1) Three numbers :—The singular for one, the dual for two, or a pair, and the plural for several.

(2) Five cases :—nominative, vocative, accusative, genitive, dative.

(3) Three genders :—masculine, feminine, neuter.

VIII.—All these, except the vocative case, are seen in the declension of the article "the."

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

THE DEFINITE ARTICLE

number	case	masculine	feminine	neuter
<i>singular</i>	nom.	ὁ	ἡ	τό
	acc.	τόν	τήν	τό
	gen.	τοῦ	τῆς	τοῦ
	dat.	τῷ	τῇ	τῷ
<i>dual</i>	nom. acc.	τώ	τώ	τώ
	gen. dat.	τοῖν	τοῖν	τοῖν
<i>plural</i>	nom.	οἱ	αἱ	τά
	acc.	τούς	τάς	τά
	gen.	τῶν	τῶν	τῶν
	dat.	τοῖς	ταῖς	τοῖς

Obs. 1.—The iota written under the long vowel in the dative singular is called *iota subscript*. It is not pronounced.

Obs. 2.—The dual number has only two forms to serve all genders and cases.

IX.—Declensions are arranged according to the last letter of the stem. The First Declension includes all stems ending in alpha or ēta: the Second Declension most stems in omicron or ōmega; the Third Declension stems ending in other letters.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

FIRST DECLENSION

X.—A. FEMININE STEMS

2

STEMS. *χωρα*, land; *μαχα*, battle; *θαλαττα*, sea

<i>singular</i>	nom.	<i>χώρᾱ</i>	<i>μάχη</i>	<i>θάλαττα</i>
	voc.	<i>χώρᾱ</i>	<i>μάχη</i>	<i>θάλαττα</i>
	acc.	<i>χώρᾱν</i>	<i>μάχην</i>	<i>θάλατταν</i>
	gen.	<i>χώρᾱς</i>	<i>μάχης</i>	<i>θαλάττης</i>
	dat.	<i>χώρῃ</i>	<i>μάχῃ</i>	<i>θαλάττῃ</i>
<i>dual</i>	n. v. a.	<i>χώρᾱ</i>	<i>μάχᾱ</i>	<i>θαλάττᾱ</i>
	g. d.	<i>χώραιν</i>	<i>μάχαιν</i>	<i>θαλάτταιν</i>
<i>plural</i>	nom.	<i>χώραι</i>	<i>μάχαι</i>	<i>θάλατται</i>
	voc.	<i>χώραι</i>	<i>μάχαι</i>	<i>θάλατται</i>
	acc.	<i>χώρᾱς</i>	<i>μάχᾱς</i>	<i>θαλάττᾱς</i>
	gen.	<i>χωρῶν</i>	<i>μαχῶν</i>	<i>θαλαττῶν</i>
	dat.	<i>χώραις</i>	<i>μάχαις</i>	<i>θαλάτταις</i>

Obs. 1.—Alpha after a vowel or rho is kept in all cases of the singular.

Obs. 2.—Eta of the nominative singular is kept in all cases of the singular.

Obs. 3.—Alpha after any consonant but rho is changed to eta in the genitive and the dative singular.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

XL—B. MASCULINE STEMS

STEMS. *νεανια*, young man; Ἑρμῆ, *Hermes*;
πολίτα, citizen

singular	nom.	νεανίᾱς	Ἑρμῆς	πολίτης
	voc.	νεανίᾱ	Ἑρμῆ	πολίτα
	acc.	νεανίᾱν	Ἑρμῆν	πολίτην
	gen.	νεανίου	Ἑρμοῦ	πολίτου
	dat.	νεανίᾳ	Ἑρμῇ	πολίτῃ
dual	n. v. a.	νεανίᾱ	Ἑρμᾱ	πολίτᾱ
	g. d.	νεανίαιν	Ἑρμαῖν	πολίταιν
plural	nom.	νεανίαι	Ἑρμαῖ	πολίται
	voc.	νεανίαι	Ἑρμαῖ	πολίται
	acc.	νεανίᾱς	Ἑρμάς	πολίτᾱς
	gen.	νεανιῶν	Ἑρμῶν	πολίτῶν
	dat.	νεανίαις	Ἑρμαῖς	πολίταις

Obs. 1.—Alpha after a vowel or rho is kept in all cases of the singular, except the genitive.

Obs. 2—Eta of the nominative singular is kept in the accusative and the dative singular.

Obs. 3—Eta of the nominative singular is also kept in the vocative singular, except in nouns in—της, compound words, and names of peoples. In these cases we find a short alpha.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

SECOND DECLENSION

XII.—A. UNCONTRACTED WORDS

STEMS, *λογο*, m. *speech*; *εργο*, n. *deed*

<i>singular</i>	nom.	λόγος	ἔργον
	voc.	λόγε	ἔργον
	acc.	λόγον	ἔργον
	gen.	λόγου	ἔργου
	dat.	λόγῳ	ἐργῷ
<i>dual</i>	n. v. a.	λόγω	ἔργω
	g. d.	λόγοιν	ἐργοιν
<i>plural</i>	nom.	λόγοι	ἔργα
	voc.	λόγοι	ἔργα
	acc.	λόγους	ἔργα
	gen.	λόγων	ἔργων
	dat.	λόγοις	ἐργοις

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

XIII.—B. CONTRACTED WORDS

STEMS. *πλοο*, m. *voyage*; *όστεο*, n. *bone*

<i>singular</i>	nom.	πλόος πλούς	όστεον όστούν
	voc.	πλόε πλού	όστεον όστούν
	acc.	πλόον πλούν	όστεον όστούν
	gen.	πλόου πλού	όστέου όστού
	dat.	πλόφ πλῶ	όστέφ όστῶ
<i>dual</i>	n. v. a.	πλόω πλώ	όστεω όστώ
	g. d.	πλόοιν πλοῖν	όστέοιν όστοῖν
<i>plural</i>	nom.	πλόοι πλοῖ	όστεα όστᾶ
	voc.	πλόοι πλοῖ	όστεα όστᾶ
	acc.	πλόους πλούς	όστεα όστᾶ
	gen.	πλόων πλών	όστέων όστῶν
	dat.	πλόοις πλοῖς	όστέοις όστοῖς

Obs 1.—In the plural of neuter substantives -εα contracts to ᾶ.

Obs 2.—The accent of the uncontracted όστεον is unknown.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

XIV.—Words in *-ον* are always neuter. Words in *-ος* are generally masculine; but names of trees, lands, cities, and islands are feminine. Also the following words:—

ψῆφος	ψάμμος	πλίνθος	σποδός
<i>pebble</i>	<i>sand</i>	<i>brick</i>	<i>ashes</i>
κέλευθος	ἄτραπός	<i>and</i>	ὁδός
<i>walk</i>	<i>path</i>		<i>way</i>
ληνός	σορός	γνάθος	νόσος
<i>vat</i>	<i>coffin</i>	<i>jaw</i>	<i>disease</i>
βίβλος	ράβδος	τάφρος	δρόσος.
<i>book</i>	<i>staff</i>	<i>ditch</i>	<i>dew</i>
δοκός	ῥπειρος	βάσανος	
<i>beam</i>	<i>continent</i>	<i>touch-stone</i>	
νῆσος	κάμινος	γέρανος	
<i>island</i>	<i>oven</i>	<i>crane</i>	

XV.—The following nouns vary in the plural number between the masculine and the neuter gender, in one case with a difference of meaning. When actual bonds are spoken of δεσμά is the form used, but bonds in the sense of bondage or imprisonment is translated by δεσμοί:—

δεσμός, <i>fetter</i>	pl. δεσμοί or δεσμά
λύχνος, <i>lamp</i>	pl. λύχνοι or λύχνα
σταθμός, <i>stable</i>	pl. σταθμοί or σταθμά

One word has only neuter forms in the plural:—

σίτος, <i>food</i>	pl. σίτα
--------------------	----------

XVI.—The vocative case of θεός, god or goddess, is always the same as the nominative.

Vowels long by nature, except ι and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

ATTIC DECLENSION

XVII.—A few stems instead of *o* have ω . This ω takes the case-endings as far as possible.

STEM.—*νεω*, m. *temple*

<i>singular</i>	nom.	<i>νεώς</i>
	voc.	<i>νεώς</i>
	acc.	<i>νεών</i>
	gen.	<i>νεώ</i>
	dat.	<i>νεῷ</i>
<i>dual</i>	n. a. v.	<i>νεώ</i>
	g. d.	<i>νεῶν</i>
<i>plural</i>	nom.	<i>νεῶ</i>
	voc.	<i>νεῶ</i>
	acc.	<i>νεώς</i>
	gen.	<i>νεών</i>
	dat.	<i>νεῶς</i>

Obs.—There are no neuter substantives in this declension.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω , are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

THIRD DECLENSION

I. CONSONANT STEMS

A.—STEMS IN PALATALS, κ, γ, χ

XVIII.—STEMS, φύλακ, m. *guard*; πτερυγ, f. *wing*;
 ὄνυχ, m. *nail*

<i>singular</i>	nom.	φύλαξ	πτέρυξ	ὄνυξ
	voc.	φύλαξ	πτέρυξ	ὄνυξ
	acc.	φύλακ-α	πτέρυγ-α	ὄνυχ-α
	gen.	φύλακ-ος	πτέρυγ-ος	ὄνυχ-ος
	dat.	φύλακ-ι	πτέρυγ-ι	ὄνυχ-ι
<i>dual</i>	n. a. v.	φύλακ-ε	πτέρυγ-ε	ὄνυχ-ε
	g. d	φυλάκ-οιν	πτερύγ-οιν	ὄνυχ-οιν
<i>plural</i>	nom.	φύλακες	πτέρυγ-ες	ὄνυχ-ες
	voc.	φύλακ-ες	πτέρυγ-ες	ὄνυχ-ες
	acc.	φύλακ-ας	πτέρυγ-ας	ὄνυχ-ας
	gen.	φυλάκ-ων	πτερύγ-ων	ὄνυχ-ων
	dat.	φύλαξι(ν)	πτέρυξι(ν)	ὄνυξι(ν)

Obs. 1.—All these stems are masculine or feminine.

Obs. 2.—The form of dative plural ending in nu is used when the next word in the sentence begins with a vowel.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

B.—STEMS IN LABIALS, π, β

XIX.—STEMS, γῦπ, m. *vulture*; φλέβ, f. *vein*

singular	nom.	γῦψ	φλέψ
	voc.	γῦψ	φλέψ
	acc.	γῦπ-α	φλέβ-α
	gen.	γῦπ-ός	φλεβ-ός
	dat.	γῦπ-ί	φλεβ-ί
dual	n. a. v.	γῦπ-ε	φλέβ-ε
	g. d.	γῦπ-οῖν	φλεβ-οῖν
plural	nom.	γῦπ-ες	φλέβ-ες
	voc.	γῦπ-ες	φλέβ-ες
	acc.	γῦπ-ας	φλέβ-ας
	gen.	γῦπ-ῶν	φλεβ-ῶν
	dat.	γῦψ-ι(ν)	φλεψ-ι(ν)

Obs. 1.—All these stems are masculine or feminine.

Obs. 2.—They are very rare.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

C.—STEMS IN DENTALS τ, δ

1. MASCULINE AND FEMININE

XX.—STEM, ἔρωτ, m. *love*; πατριδ, f. *native land*;
ἐριδ, f. *strife*

singular	nom.	ἔρωτ	πατρί-ς	ἐρί-ς
	voc.	ἔρω-ς	πατρί-ς	ἐρί-ς
	acc.	ἔρωτ-α	πατρίδ-α	ἐρί-ν
	gen.	ἔρωτ-ος	πατρίδ-ος	ἐρίδ-ος
	dat.	ἔρωτ-ι	πατρίδ-ι	ἐρίδ-ι
dual	n. v. a.	ἔρωτ-ε	πατρίδ-ε	ἐρίδ-ε
	g. d.	ἔρώτ-οιν	πατρίδ-οιν	ἐρίδ-οιν
plural	nom.	ἔρωτες	πατρίδ-ες	ἐρίδ-ες
	voc.	ἔρωτ-ες	πατρίδ-ες	ἐρίδ-ες
	acc.	ἔρωτ-ας	πατρίδ-ας	ἐρίδ-ας
	gen.	ἔρώτ-ων	πατρίδ-ων	ἐρίδ-ων
	dat.	ἔρω-σι(ν)	πατρί-σι(ν)	ἐρί-σι(ν)

Obs. 1.—All stems in ιδ not accented on the last syllable have their accusative singular in nu like ἔριν. This is also the case with the one stem in -ιτ, namely, χαριτ, χάρις, f. favour.

Obs. 2.—The dentals are dropped before sigma. Hence πατρίς for πατρίδς, and πατρίσι for πατρίδσι.

Obs. 3.—Stems in θ are very rare except ὄρνις and the poetical κόρυς, which are given among the irregular nouns.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

2. NEUTERS

STEMS, *σωματ*, *body*; *κεράτ*, *horn*

<i>singular</i>	n. v. a.	<i>σῶμα</i>	<i>κέρα-ς</i>
	gen.	<i>σώματ-ος</i>	<i>κέρᾱτ-ος</i>
	dat.	<i>σώματ-ι</i>	<i>κέρᾱτ-ι</i>
<i>dual</i>	n. v. a.	<i>σώματ-ε</i>	<i>κέρᾱτ-ε</i>
	g. d.	<i>σωμάτ-οιν</i>	<i>κεράτ-οιν</i>
<i>plural</i>	n. v. a.	<i>σώματ-α</i>	<i>κέρᾱτ-α</i>
	gen.	<i>σωμάτ-ων</i>	<i>κεράτ-ων</i>
	dat.	<i>σώμα-σι(ν)</i>	<i>κέρᾱ-σι(ν)</i>

Obs. 1.—Words like *κέρα-ς* are very rare.

Obs. 2.—As military terms are found a genitive *κέρως* and a dative *κέρῃ*, which come from a by-form of this stem.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

DENTAL STEMS IN $\nu\tau$

XXI.—STEMS $\text{A}\lambda\alpha\nu\tau$, m. *Ajax*; $\gamma\epsilon\rho\omicron\nu\tau$, m. *old-man*;
 $\delta\delta\omicron\nu\tau$, m. *tooth*

singular	nom.	$\text{A}\lambda\tilde{\alpha}-\varsigma$	$\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omega\nu$	$\delta\delta\omicron\acute{\upsilon}-\varsigma$
	voc.	$\text{A}\lambda\tilde{\alpha}-\varsigma$	$\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omicron\nu$	$\delta\delta\omicron\acute{\upsilon}-\varsigma$
	acc.	$\text{A}\lambda\alpha\nu\tau-\alpha$	$\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omicron\nu\tau-\alpha$	$\delta\delta\omicron\nu\tau-\alpha$
	gen.	$\text{A}\lambda\alpha\nu\tau-\omicron\varsigma$	$\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omicron\nu\tau-\omicron\varsigma$	$\delta\delta\omicron\nu\tau-\omicron\varsigma$
	dat.	$\text{A}\lambda\alpha\nu\tau-\iota$	$\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omicron\nu\tau-\iota$	$\delta\delta\omicron\nu\tau-\iota$
dual	n. a. v.	$\text{A}\lambda\alpha\nu\tau-\epsilon$	$\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omicron\nu\tau-\epsilon$	$\delta\delta\omicron\nu\tau-\epsilon$
	g. d.	$\text{A}\lambda\alpha\nu\tau-\omicron\nu$	$\gamma\epsilon\rho\acute{\omicron}\nu\tau-\omicron\nu$	$\delta\delta\omicron\nu\tau-\omicron\nu$
plural	nom.	$\text{A}\lambda\alpha\nu\tau-\epsilon\varsigma$	$\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omicron\nu\tau-\epsilon\varsigma$	$\delta\delta\omicron\nu\tau-\epsilon\varsigma$
	voc.	$\text{A}\lambda\alpha\nu\tau-\epsilon\varsigma$	$\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omicron\nu\tau-\epsilon\varsigma$	$\delta\delta\omicron\nu\tau-\epsilon\varsigma$
	acc.	$\text{A}\lambda\alpha\nu\tau-\alpha\varsigma$	$\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omicron\nu\tau-\alpha\varsigma$	$\delta\delta\omicron\nu\tau-\alpha\varsigma$
	gen.	$\text{A}\lambda\alpha\nu\tau-\omega\nu$	$\gamma\epsilon\rho\acute{\omicron}\nu\tau-\omega\nu$	$\delta\delta\omicron\nu\tau-\omega\nu$
	dat.	$\text{A}\lambda\tilde{\alpha}-\sigma\iota(\nu)$	$\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omicron\nu-\sigma\iota(\nu)$	$\delta\delta\omicron\upsilon-\sigma\iota(\nu)$

Obs. 1.—All these stems are masculine.

Obs. 2.—When $\nu\tau$ is dropped before sigma, α , ι , υ are simply lengthened; ϵ and \omicron become $\epsilon\iota$ and $\omicron\upsilon$.

Obs. 3.—The vocative has sometimes the pure stem as nearly as possible; sometimes it is like the nominative.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω , are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

STEMS IN DENTAL *ν*XXII.—STEMS, Ἕλλην, m. *Greek*; ποιμεν, m. *shepherd*

<i>singular</i>	nom.	Ἕλλην	ποιμήν
	voc.	Ἕλλην	ποιμήν
	acc.	Ἕλλην-α	ποιμέν-α
	gen.	Ἕλλην-ος	ποιμέν-ος
	dat.	Ἕλλην-ι	ποιμέν-ι
<i>dual</i>	n. a. v.	Ἕλλην-ε	ποιμέν-ε
	g. d.	Ἕλλήν-οιυ	ποιμέν-οιυ
<i>plural</i>	nom.	Ἕλλην-ες	ποιμέν-ες
	voc.	Ἕλλην-ες	ποιμέν-ες
	acc.	Ἕλλην-ας	ποιμέν-ας
	gen.	Ἕλλήν-ων	ποιμέν-ων
	dat.	Ἕλλη-σι(ν)	ποιμέ-σι(ν)

Obs.—With the exception of the poetical word φρήν, φρενός, f. heart, words of this class are masculine.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

STEMS, ἀγών, m. *contest*; ἡγεμόν, m. *leader*; δελφῖν, m. *dolphin*

singular	nom.	ἀγών	ἡγεμόν	δελφίς
	voc.	ἀγών	ἡγεμόν	δελφίς
	acc.	ἀγῶν-α	ἡγεμόν-α	δελφῖν-α
	gen.	ἀγῶν-ος	ἡγεμόν-ος	δελφῖν-ος
	dat.	ἀγῶν-ι	ἡγεμόν-ι	δελφῖν-ι
dual	n. a. v.	ἀγῶν-ε	ἡγεμόν-ε	δελφῖν-ε
	g. d.	ἀγῶν-οῖν	ἡγεμόν-οῖν	δελφῖν-οῖν
plural	nom.	ἀγῶν-ες	ἡγεμόν-ες	δελφῖν-ες
	voc.	ἀγῶν-ες	ἡγεμόν-ες	δελφῖν-ες
	acc.	ἀγῶν-ας	ἡγεμόν-ας	δελφῖν-ας
	gen.	ἀγῶν-ων	ἡγεμόν-ων	δελφῖν-ων
	dat.	ἀγῶ-σι(ν)	ἡγεμό-σι(ν)	δελφῖ-σι(ν)

Obs. 1.—Words in -ων are almost all masculine.

Obs. 2.—Words like δελφίς are rare or poetical.

Obs. 3.—In two proper names the last vowel of the stem is shortened to form the vocative case, viz., Ἄπολλον (stem Ἄπολλων), Ὁ Ἀπὸλλο; Ποσειδον (stem, Ποσειδων), Ὁ Ποσειδον.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

STEMS IN LIQUID ρ

XXIII.—STEMS ῥήτορ, m. *orator*; κρᾶτήρ, m. *wine bowl*; θηρ, m. *wild-beast*.

singular	nom.	ῥήτωρ	κρᾶτήρ	θήρ
	voc.	ῥήτορ	κρᾶτήρ	θήρ
	acc.	ῥήτορ-α	κρᾶτήρ-α	θήρ-α
	gen.	ῥήτορ-ος	κρᾶτήρ-ος	θήρ-ός
	dat.	ῥήτορ-ι	κρᾶτήρ-ι	θήρ-ί
dual	n. v. a.	ῥήτορ-ε	κρᾶτήρ-ε	θήρ-ε
	g. d.	ῥητόρ-οιυ	κρᾶτήρ-οιυ	θηρ-οῖν
plural	nom.	ῥήτορ-ες	κρᾶτήρ-ες	θήρ-ες
	voc.	ῥήτορ-ες	κρᾶτήρ-ες	θήρ-ες
	acc.	ῥήτορ-ας	κρᾶτήρ-ας	θήρ-ας
	gen.	ῥητόρ-ων	κρᾶτήρ-ων	θηρ-ῶν
	dat.	ῥήτορ-σι(ν)	κρᾶτήρ-σι	θηρ-σί(ν)

Obs. 1.—Of these the stems in -τηρ and -τορ are masculine.

Obs. 2.—All stems in rho form the nominative singular, without sigma, but epsilon before rho is lengthened to ēta, and omicron to ōmega.

Obs. 3.—The vocative singular has the pure stem, but the stem σωτηρ, saviour, shortens eta to epsilon, σῶτερ.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

STEM IN LIQUID λ AND SPECIAL CLASS IN ρ

XXIV.—STEMS, ἅλ, m. *salt*; μητερ, f. *mother*

singular	nom.	ἅλ-ς	μήτηρ
	voc.	ἅλ-ς	μητερ
	acc.	ἅλ-α	μητέρ-α
	gen.	ἅλ-ός	μητρ-ός
	dat.	ἅλ-ί	μητρ-ί
dual	n. v. a.	ἅλ-ε	μητέρ-ε
	g. d.	ἅλ-οῖν	μητέρ-οιν
plural	nom.	ἅλ-ες	μητέρ-ες
	voc.	ἅλ-ες	μητέρ-ες
	acc.	ἅλ-ας	μητέρ-ας
	gen.	ἅλ-ων	μητέρ-ων
	dat.	ἅλ-σι(ν)	μητρά-σι(ν)

Obs. 1.—In poetry ἅλς has a feminine singular in the sense of sea.

Obs. 2.—Like μήτηρ are declined πατήρ (st. πατερ), father; θυγάτηρ (st. θυγατερ), daughter; γαστήρ, f. (st. γαστερ), belly; Δημήτηρ (st. Δημητερ), the goddess Demeter.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

STEMS IN ς

XXV.—STEMS, $\Delta\eta\mu\omicron\sigma\theta\epsilon\nu\epsilon\varsigma$, m. *Demosthenes*; $\gamma\epsilon\nu\epsilon\varsigma$,
n. *race*

<i>singular</i>	nom.	$\Delta\eta\mu\omicron\sigma\theta\acute{\epsilon}\nu\eta\varsigma$	$\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omicron\varsigma$
	voc.	$\Delta\eta\mu\acute{\omicron}\sigma\theta\epsilon\nu\epsilon\varsigma$	$\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omicron\varsigma$
	acc.	$\Delta\eta\mu\omicron\sigma\theta\acute{\epsilon}\nu\eta$	$\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omicron\varsigma$
	gen.	$\Delta\eta\mu\omicron\sigma\theta\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$	$\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$
	dat.	$\Delta\eta\mu\omicron\sigma\theta\acute{\epsilon}\nu\epsilon\iota$	$\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\nu\epsilon\iota$
<i>dual</i>	n. v. a.		$\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\nu\eta$
	g. d.		$\gamma\epsilon\nu\acute{\omicron}\iota\nu$
<i>plural</i>	n. v. a.		$\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\nu\eta$
	gen.		$\gamma\epsilon\nu\acute{\omicron}\nu$
	dat.		$\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\nu\epsilon\text{-}\sigma\iota(\nu)$

Obs.—The final sigma of the stem is lost between the vowel preceding and following it, and contraction ensues. Thus from the stem $\gamma\epsilon\nu\epsilon\varsigma$ a genitive $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\nu\epsilon\sigma\text{-}\omicron\varsigma$ (cp. *gener-is*) should arise, but the sigma being lost, we get $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$ contracted from $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\nu\epsilon\omicron\varsigma$.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω , are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

II. VOWEL STEMS

XXVI.—STEMS in narrow vowels *ι* and *υ*

MASCULINES AND FEMININES

STEMS, πόλι f. *city*; σϑ, m. or f. *pig*; πηχυ, m. *forearm*.

<i>singular</i>	nom.	πόλι-ς	σϑ-ς	πήχυ-ς
	voc.	πόλι	σϑ	πήχυ
	acc.	πόλι-ν	σϑ-ν	πήχυ-ν
	gen.	πόλεως	σϑ-ός	πήχεως
	dat.	πόλει	σϑ-ί	πήχει
<i>dual</i>	n. v. a.	πόλη	σϑ-ε	πήχη
	g. d.	πολέ-οιν	σϑ-οῖν	πήχέ-οιν
<i>plural</i>	nom.	πόλεις	σϑ-ες	πήχεις
	voc.	πόλεις	σϑ-ες	πήχεις
	acc.	πόλεις	σϑς	πήχεις
	gen.	πόλε-ων	σϑ-ῶν	πήχε-ων
	dat.	πόλε-σι(ν)	σϑ-σί(ν)	πήχε-σι(ν)

Obs.—The nominative of these nouns is generally used instead of the vocative. Thus we almost always find ♂ πόλις.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

NEUTERS

STEM, *ἄστυ*, city

<i>singular</i>	n. v. a. gen. dat.	<i>ἄστυ</i> <i>ἄστεως</i> <i>ἄστει</i>
<i>dual</i> /	n. v. a. g. d.	<i>ἄστη</i> <i>ἄστέ-οιν</i>
<i>plural</i>	n. v. a. gen. dat.	<i>ἄστη</i> <i>ἄστέ-ων</i> <i>ἄστε-σι(ν)</i>

Obs.—The vowel upsilon changes to epsilon in all cases but the nominative singular.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

XXVII.—STEMS IN *ευ*

STEMS, βασιλευ, m. king; Δωριευ, m. Dorian

<i>singular</i>	nom.	βασιλεύ-ς	Δωριεύ-ς
	voc.	βασιλεῦ	Δωριεῦ
	acc.	βασιλέ-ᾱ	Δωριᾱ
	gen.	βασιλέως	Δωριῶς
	dat.	βασιλεῖ	Δωριεῖ
<i>dual</i>	n. v. a.	βασιλῆ	Δωριῆ
	g. d.	βασιλέ-οιν	Δωριοῖν
<i>plural</i>	nom.	βασιλῆς or -εῖς	Δωριῆς or -εῖς
	voc.	βασιλῆς or -εῖς	Δωριῆς or -εῖς
	acc.	βασιλέ-ᾱς	Δωριᾱς
	gen.	βασιλέ-ων	Δωριῶν
	dat.	βασιλεῦ-σι(ν)	Δωριεῦσι(ν)

Obs. 1.—These stems are all masculine.

Obs. 2.—All lose the upsilon of the stem before vowel case-endings, and when a vowel precedes the epsilon, contraction commonly takes place between it and the case-endings.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

XXVIII.—STEMS in *o* and *ω*

πειθο, f. *persuasion*; *αἰδο*, f. *shame*; *ἥρω*, m. *hero*

nom.	πειθῶ	αἰδῶς	ἥρω-ς
voc.	πειθοῖ	αἰδοῖ	ἥρω-ς
acc.	πειθῶ	αἰδῶ	ἥρω-α, ἥρω
gen.	πειθοῦς	αἰδοῦς	ἥρω-ος
dat.	πειθοῖ	αἰδοῖ	ἥρω
n. v. a.	not used	not used	ἥρω-ε
g. d.			ἥρώ-οιν
n. v.			ἥρω-ες
acc.			ἥρω-ας
gen.			ἥρώ-ων
dat.			ἥρω-σι(ι)

long by nature, except *η* and *ω*, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

XXIX.—OTHER IRREGULAR FORMS IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

IRREGULAR SUBSTANTIVES IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

Stem		ἄνερ, m.	βοῦ, m. f.	γόνατ, n.
English		man	ox, cow	knee
singular	nom.	ἀνήρ	βοῦ-ς	γόνυ
	voc.	ἄνερ	βοῦ	γόνυ
	acc.	ἄν-δ-ρ-α	βοῦ-ν	γόνυ
	gen.	ἄν-δ-ρ-ός	βο-ός	γόνατ-ος
	dat.	ἄν-δ-ρ-ί	βο-ί	γόνατ-ι
dual	n. v. a.	ἄν-δ-ρ-ε	βό-ε	γόνατ-ε
	g. d.	ἄν-δ-ρ-οῖν	βο-οῖν	γονάτ-οιν
plural	n. v.	ἄν-δ-ρ-ες	βό-ες	γόνατ-α
	acc.	ἄν-δ-ρ-ας	βοῦ-ς	γόνατ-α
	gen.	ἄν-δ-ρ-ῶν	βο-ῶν	γονάτ-ων
	dat.	ἄν-δ-ρά-σι(ν)	βου-σί(ν)	γόνα-σι(ν)

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

IRREGULAR SUBSTANTIVES

IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

Stem		γαλακτ, n.	γερας	χηρασ	γραι, f.
English		<i>milk</i>	<i>privilege</i>	<i>old age</i>	<i>old woman</i>
<i>singular</i>	nom.	γάλα	γέρας	γῆρας	γραι̂-s
	voc.	γάλα	γέρας	γῆρας	γραι̂
	acc.	γάλα	γέρας	γῆρας	γραι̂-ν
	gen.	γάλακτ-ος	γέρως	γῆρως	γραι̂-ός
	dat.	γάλακτ-ι	γέρᾱ	γῆρᾱ	γραι̂-ί
<i>dual</i>	n. v. a.				γραι̂-ε
	g. d.				γραι̂-οῖν
<i>plural</i>	n. v.	γάλακτ-α	γέρᾱ		γραι̂-ες
	acc.	γάλακτ-α	γέρᾱ		γραι̂-ς
	gen.	γαλάκτ-ων	γερών		γραι̂-ων
	dat.	γάλαξι(ν)	γέρασι(ν)		γραι̂-σί(ν)

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

IRREGULAR SUBSTANTIVES

IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

Stem		γυναικ, f.	δόρατ, n.	ἔαρ, and ἦρ, n.	Ζευ, Δι, m.
English		woman	spear	spring	Zeus
singular	nom.	γυνή	δόρυ	ἔαρ	Ζεύ-ς
	voc.	γύναι	δόρυ	ἔαρ	Ζεῦ
	acc.	γυναικ-α	δόρυ	ἔαρ	Δί-α
	gen.	γυναικ-ός	δόρατ-ος, δορός	ἦρ-ος	Δι-ός
	dat.	γυναικ-ί	δόρατ-ι, δορί, or δόρει	ἦρ-ι	Δι-ι
dual	n. v. a.	γυναικ-ε	δόρατ-ε		
	g. d.	γυναικ-οῖν	δοράτ-οιν		
plural	n. v.	γυναικ-ες	δόρατ-α		
	acc.	γυναικ-ας	δόρατ-α		
	gen.	γυναικ-ῶν	δοράτ-ων		
	dat.	γυναιξι(ν)	δόρα-σι(ν)		

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

IRREGULAR SUBSTANTIVES

IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

Stem		κλειδ, f.	κνεφασ, κνεφες	κορυθ, f.	κρεατ, n.
English		key	gloom	helmet	meat
singular	nom.	κλεί-ς	κνέφας	κόρυς	κρέας
	voc.	κλεί-ς	κνέφας	κόρυ-ς	κρέας
	acc.	κλεί-ν	κνέφας	κόρυθ-α, οι κόρυν	κρέας
	gen.	κλειδ-ός	κνέφους	κόρυθ-ος	κρέως
	dat.	κλειδ-ί	κνέφᾱ	κόρυθ-ι	κρέῃ
dual	n. v. a.	κλειδ-ε		κόρυθ-ε	
	g. d.	κλειδ-οῖν		κορύθ-οιν	
plural	nom.	κλειδες, κλείς		κόρυθ-ες	κρέα
	voc.	κλειδ-ες, κλείς		κόρυθ-ες	κρέα
	acc.	κλειδ-ας, κλείς		κόρυθ-ας	κρέα
	gen.	κλειδ-ῶν		κορύθ-ων	κρεῶν
	dat.	κλεισι(ν)		κόρυ-σι(ν)	κρέα-σι(ν)

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

IRREGULAR SUBSTANTIVES

IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

Stem		<i>κυον</i> and <i>κυν</i> , m. and f.	<i>μαρτυ</i> , <i>μαρτυρ</i> , m. f.	<i>ναυ</i> , f.
English		<i>dog</i>	<i>witness</i>	<i>ship</i>
<i>singular</i>	nom.	<i>κύων</i>	<i>μάρτυ-ς</i>	<i>ναῦ-ς</i>
	voc.	<i>κύου</i>	<i>μάρτυ-ς</i>	<i>ναῦ</i>
	acc.	<i>κύν-α</i>	<i>μάρτυρ-α</i>	<i>ναῦ-ν</i>
	gen.	<i>κυν-ός</i>	<i>μάρτυρ-ος</i>	<i>νεώς</i>
	dat.	<i>κυν-ί</i>	<i>μάρτυρ-ι</i>	<i>νηϊ</i>
<i>dual</i>	n. a. v.	<i>κύν-ε</i>	<i>μάρτυρ-ε</i>	<i>νηε</i>
	g. d.	<i>κυν-οῖν</i>	<i>μαρτύρ-οιν</i>	<i>νεοῖν</i>
<i>plural</i>	n. v.	<i>κύν-ες</i>	<i>μάρτυρ-ες</i>	<i>νηες</i>
	acc.	<i>κύν-ας</i>	<i>μάρτυρ-ας</i>	<i>ναῦς</i>
	gen.	<i>κυν-ῶν</i>	<i>μαρτύρ-ων</i>	<i>νεῶν</i>
	dat.	<i>κυ-σί(ν)</i>	<i>μάρτυ-σι(ν)</i>	<i>ναυ-σί(ν)</i>

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

IRREGULAR SUBSTANTIVES

IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

Stem		ὄρνιθ, ὄρνις, m. f.	ὠτ, n.
English		<i>bird</i>	<i>ear</i>
<i>singular</i>	nom.	ὄρνις	οὖς
	voc.	ὄρνι	οὖς
	acc.	ὄρνις-ν, rarely ὄρνιθα	οὖς
	gen.	ὄρνιθ-ος	ὠτ-ός
	dat.	ὄρνιθ-ι	ὠτ-ί
<i>dual</i>	n. a. v.	ὄρνιθ-ε	ὠτ-ε
	g. d.	ὄρνιθ-οιν	ὠτ-οιν
<i>plural</i>	n. v.	ὄρνιθ-ες, ὄρνεις	ὠτ-α
	acc.	ὄρνιθ-ας, ὄρνεις	ὠτ-α
	gen.	ὄρνιθ-ων, ὄρνέ-ων	ὠτ-ων
	dat.	ὄρνι-σι(ν)	ὠ-σί(ν)

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

IRREGULAR SUBSTANTIVES

IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

Stem		ποδ, m.	πυρ, πυρο n.	ὑδατ for ὑδαρτ, n.
English		<i>foot</i>	<i>fire, pl. = watch-fires</i>	<i>water</i>
<i>singular</i>	nom.	πούς	πῦρ	ὑδωρ
	voc.	πούς	πῦρ	ὑδωρ
	acc.	πόδα	πῦρ	ὑδωρ
	gen.	ποδός	πυρός	ὑδατος
	dat.	ποδί	πυρί	ὑδατι
<i>dual</i>	n. a. v.	πόδε		
	g. d.	ποδοῖν		
<i>plural</i>	n. v.	πόδες	πυρά	ὑδατα
	acc.	πόδας	πυρά	ὑδατα
	gen.	ποδῶν	πυρῶν	ὑδάτων
	dat.	ποσίν(ν)	πυροῖς	ὑδασι(ν)

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

IRREGULAR SUBSTANTIVES

IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

Stem		<i>υίο, υιέ, m.</i>	<i>φρέᾱτ for φρεαρτ, n.</i>	<i>χείρ, χερ f.</i>
English		<i>son</i>	<i>cistern</i>	<i>hand</i>
<i>singular</i>	nom.	<i>υῖό-ς</i>	<i>φρέαρ</i>	<i>χείρ</i>
	voc.	<i>υιέ</i>	<i>φρέαρ</i>	<i>χείρ</i>
	acc.	<i>υῖό-ν</i>	<i>φρέαρ</i>	<i>χείρ-α</i>
	gen.	<i>υῖου υιέ-ος</i>	<i>φρέᾱτ-ος</i>	<i>χείρ-ός</i>
	dat.	<i>υῖῳ υιέι</i>	<i>φρέᾱτ-ι</i>	<i>χείρ-ί</i>
<i>dual</i>	n. a. v.	<i>υῖῃ</i>	<i>φρέᾱτ-ε</i>	<i>χείρ-ε</i>
	g. d.	<i>υιέ-οιν</i>	<i>φρεᾱτ-οιν</i>	<i>χερ-οῖν</i>
<i>plural</i>	n. v.	<i>υιέῖς</i>	<i>φρέᾱτ-α</i>	<i>χείρ-ες</i>
	acc.	<i>υιέῖς</i>	<i>φρέᾱτ-α</i>	<i>χείρ-ας</i>
	gen.	<i>υιέ-ων</i>	<i>φρεᾱτ-ων</i>	<i>χείρ-ῶν</i>
	dat.	<i>υιέ-σι(ν)</i>	<i>φρέᾱσ-ι(ν)</i>	<i>χερ-σί(ν)</i>

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

DECLENSION OF ADJECTIVES

A.—ADJECTIVES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSION

XXX.—SIMPLE

THE MOST COMMON CLASS OF ADJECTIVES

ἀγαθός, good

		masculine	feminine	neuter
<i>singular</i>	nom.	ἀγαθός	ἀγαθή	ἀγαθόν
	voc.	ἀγαθέ	ἀγαθή	ἀγαθόν
	acc.	ἀγαθόν	ἀγαθήν	ἀγαθόν
	gen.	ἀγαθοῦ	ἀγαθῆς	ἀγαθοῦ
	dat.	ἀγαθῷ	ἀγαθῇ	ἀγαθῷ
<i>dual</i>	n. v. a.	ἀγαθώ	ἀγαθώ	ἀγαθώ
	g. d.	ἀγαθοῖν	ἀγαθοῖν	ἀγαθοῖν
<i>plural</i>	n. v.	ἀγαθοί	ἀγαθαί	ἀγαθά
	acc.	ἀγαθούς	ἀγαθάς	ἀγαθά
	gen.	ἀγαθῶν	ἀγαθῶν	ἀγαθῶν
	dat.	ἀγαθοῖς	ἀγαθαῖς	ἀγαθοῖς

Vowels long by nature, except α and ω , are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

φίλιος, friendly

		masculine	feminine	neuter
<i>singular</i>	nom.	φίλιος	φιλιά	φίλιον
	voc.	φίλιε	φιλιά	φίλιον
	acc.	φίλιον	φιλιάν	φίλιον
	gen.	φιλίου	φιλιάς	φιλίου
	dat.	φιλίῳ	φιλίᾳ	φιλίῳ
<i>dual</i>	n. v. a.	φιλίῳ	φιλίῳ	φιλίῳ
	g. d.	φιλίοιν	φιλίοιν	φιλίοιν
<i>plural</i>	n. v.	φίλιοι	φίλιαι	φίλια
	acc.	φίλιους	φιλιάς	φίλια
	gen.	φιλίων	φιλίων	φιλίων
	dat.	φιλίοις	φιλίαις	φιλίοις

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

DECLENSION OF ADJECTIVES

ADJECTIVES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSION

XXXI.—CONTRACTED

χρῦσεος, golden

		masculine	feminine	neuter
<i>singular</i>	nom.	χρῦσοῦς	χρῦσῇ	χρῦσοῦν
	voc.	χρῦσοῦς	χρῦσῇ	χρῦσοῦν
	acc.	χρῦσοῦν	χρῦσῇν	χρῦσοῦν
	gen.	χρῦσοῦ	χρῦσῆς	χρῦσοῦ
	dat.	χρῦσῶ	χρῦσῇ	χρῦσῶ
<i>dual</i>	n. v. a.	χρῦσῶ	χρῦσῶ	χρῦσῶ
	g. d.	χρῦσοῖν	χρῦσοῖν	χρῦσοῖν
<i>plural</i>	n. v.	χρῦσοῖ	χρῦσαῖ	χρῦσᾶ
	acc.	χρῦσοῦς	χρῦσᾶς	χρῦσᾶ
	gen.	χρῦσῶν	χρῦσῶν	χρῦσῶν
	dat.	χρῦσοῖς	χρῦσαῖς	χρῦσοῖς

Obs.—The feminine singular of adjectives in *-eos* contracts to eta when a consonant precedes, but to alpha when a vowel or rho precedes, as: χρῦσέᾱ, χρῦσῇ but ἐρέεα (woollen), ἐρεᾱ, ἀργυρέᾱ (silvery), ἀργυρεᾱ.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

ἁπλόος, simple

		masculine	feminine	neuter
<i>singular</i>	nom.	ἁπλοῦς	ἁπλῇ	ἁπλοῦν
	voc.	ἁπλοῦς	ἁπλῇ	ἁπλοῦν
	acc.	ἁπλοῦν	ἁπλῆν	ἁπλοῦν
	gen.	ἁπλοῦ	ἁπλῆς	ἁπλοῦ
	dat.	ἁπλῶ	ἁπλῇ	ἁπλῶ
<i>dual</i>	n. v. a.	ἁπλώ	ἁπλώ	ἁπλώ
	g. d.	ἁπλοῖν	ἁπλοῖν	ἁπλοῖν
<i>plural</i>	n. v.	ἁπλοῖ	ἁπλαῖ	ἁπλᾶ
	acc.	ἁπλοῦς	ἁπλᾶς	ἁπλᾶ
	gen.	ἁπλῶν	ἁπλῶν	ἁπλῶν
	dat.	ἁπλοῖς	ἁπλαῖς	ἁπλοῖς

XXXII.—Many adjectives belong solely to the second declension having only two endings, -ος for the masculine and feminine and -ον for the neuter. This is the case with all compound adjectives.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

XXXIII.—ADJECTIVES OF THE ATTIC DECLENSION

ἱλεως, gracious

		masc. and fem.	neuter
<i>singular</i>	nom.	ἱλεως	ἱλεων
	voc.	ἱλεως	ἱλεων
	acc.	ἱλεων	ἱλεων
	gen.	ἱλεω	ἱλεω
	dat.	ἱλεφ	ἱλεφ
<i>dual</i>	n. v. a.	ἱλεω	ἱλεω
	g. d.	ἱλεφν	ἱλεφν
<i>plural</i>	n. v.	ἱλεφ	ἱλεω
	acc.	ἱλεως	ἱλεω
	gen.	ἱλεων	ἱλεων
	dat.	ἱλεφς	ἱλεφς

Obs.—There are very few adjectives of this class.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent

B.—ADJECTIVES OF THE THIRD AND FIRST DECLENSION

XXXIV.—Some adjectives follow the third declension in the masculine and neuter and form a feminine in the suffix *-ia*, which combines with the stem in various ways.

ἡδύς, sweet

		masculine	feminine	neuter
<i>singular</i>	nom.	ἡδύς	ἡδεῖα	ἡδύ
	voc.	ἡδύς	ἡδεῖα	ἡδύ
	acc.	ἡδύν	ἡδεῖαν	ἡδύ
	gen.	ἡδέος	ἡδεῖας	ἡδέος
	dat.	ἡδεῖ	ἡδεῖᾱ	ἡδεῖ
<i>dual</i>	n. v. a.	ἡδέε	ἡδεῖᾱ	ἡδέε
	g. d.	ἡδέοιν	ἡδεῖαιν	ἡδέοιν
<i>plural</i>	n. v.	ἡδεῖς	ἡδεῖαι	ἡδέα
	acc.	ἡδεῖς	ἡδεῖας	ἡδέα
	gen.	ἡδέων	ἡδεῖων	ἡδέων
	dat.	ἡδέσιν(ν)	ἡδεῖαις	ἡδέσιν(ν)

Vowels long by nature, except *η* and *ω*, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

μέλας, black

		masculine	feminine	neuter
<i>singular</i>	nom.	μέλας	μέλαινα	μέλαν
	voc.	μέλαν	μέλαινα	μέλαν
	acc.	μέλανα	μέλαιναν	μέλαν
	gen.	μέλανος	μελαίνης	μέλανος
	dat.	μέλανι	μελαίνῃ	μέλανι
<i>dual</i>	n. v. a.	μέλανε	μελαίνᾱ	μέλανε
	g. d.	μελάνοιν	μελαίναιν	μελάνοιν
<i>plural</i>	n. v.	μέλανεσ	μέλαιναι	μέλανα
	acc.	μέλανασ	μελαίνᾱσ	μέλανα
	gen.	μελάνων	μελαινῶν	μελάνων
	dat.	μέλασι(ν)	μελαίναισ	μέλασι(ν)

Obs. 1.—Adjectives like μέλας may have the vocative the same as the nominative.

Obs. 2.—If like μέλας is also declined τέρην, τέρεινα, τέρεν, *tender*.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

χαρίεις, graceful

		masculine	feminine	neuter
<i>singular</i>	nom.	χαρίεις	χαρίεσσα	χάριεν
	voc.	χάριεν	χαρίεσσα	χάριεν
	acc.	χαρίεντα	χαρίεσσαν	χάριεν
	gen.	χαρίεντος	χαρίεσσης	χαρίεντος
	dat.	χαρίεντι	χαρίεσση	χαρίεντι
<i>dual</i>	n. a. v.	χαρίεντε	χαρίεσσᾶ	χαρίεντε
	g. d.	χαρίέντων	χαρίέσσαιν	χαρίέντων
<i>plural</i>	n. v.	χαρίεντες	χαρίεσσαι	χαρίεντα
	acc.	χαρίεντας	χαρίεσσᾶς	χαρίεντα
	gen.	χαρίέντων	χαρίεσσῶν	χαρίέντων
	dat.	χαρίεσι(ν)	χαρίεσσαις	χαρίεσι(ν)

Obs. 1.—This is a very rare class of adjectives in Attic.

Obs. 2.—The formation of the dative plural masculine and neuter is to be noted.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

XXXV.—PARTICIPIAL STEMS IN -ντ.

λύσας, loosing (with reference to past time)

		masculine	feminine	neuter
<i>singular</i>	n. v.	λύσας	λύσᾱσα	λύσαν
	acc.	λύσαντα	λύσᾱσαν	λύσαν
	gen.	λύσαντος	λύσᾱσης	λύσαντος
	dat.	λύσαντι	λύσᾱσῃ	λύσαντι
<i>dual</i>	n. v. a.	λύσαντε	λύσᾱσᾱ	λύσαντε
	g. d.	λύσάντοι	λύσᾱσαιν	λύσάντοι
<i>plural</i>	n. v.	λύσαντες	λύσᾱσαι	λύσαντα
	acc.	λύσαντας	λύσᾱσᾱς	λύσαντα
	gen.	λύσάντων	λύσᾱσῶν	λύσάντων
	dat.	λύσᾱσι(ν)	λύσᾱσαις	λύσᾱσι(ν)

Obs.—In the dual number λύσαντε and λύσάντοι may be used as feminine.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent

λυθείς, loosed (with reference to past time)

		masculine	feminine	neuter
<i>singular</i>	n. v.	λυθείς	λυθείσα	λυθέν
	acc.	λυθέντα	λυθείσαν	λυθέν
	gen.	λυθέντος	λυθείσης	λυθέντος ^ρ
	dat.	λυθέντι	λυθείση	λυθέντι
<i>dual</i>	n. v. a.	λυθέντε	λυθείσᾱ	λυθέντε
	g. d.	λυθέντοιιν	λυθείσαιν	λυθέντοιιν
<i>plural</i>	n. v.	λυθέντες	λυθείσαι	λυθέντα
	acc.	λυθέντας	λυθείσᾱς	λυθέντα
	gen.	λυθέντων	λυθείσῶν	λυθέντων
	dat.	λυθείσι(ν)	λυθείσαις	λυθείσι(ν)

Obs.—In the dual number λυθέντε and λυθέντοιιν may be used as feminine.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

λύων, loosing (of present time)

		masculine	feminine	neuter
<i>singular</i>	n. v. .	λύων	λύουσα	λύον
	acc.	λύοντα	λύουσιν	λύον
	gen.	λύοντος	λύούσης	λύοντος
	dat.	λύοντι	λύούση	λύοντι
<i>dual</i>	n. v. a.	λύοντε	λύούσᾱ	λύοντε
	g. d.	λύόντοιιν	λύούσαιιν	λύόντοιιν
<i>plural</i>	n. v.	λύοντες	λύουσαι	λύοντα
	acc.	λύοντας	λύούσᾱς	λύοντα
	gen.	λύόντων	λύουσῶν	λύόντων
	dat.	λύουσι(ν)	λύούσαις	λύουσι(ν)

Obs.—In the dual number λύοντε and λύόντοιιν may be used as feminine.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

διδούς, offering (present time)

		masculine	feminine	neuter
<i>singular</i>	n. v.	διδούς	διδούσα	διδόν
	acc.	διδόντα	διδούσαν	διδόν
	gen.	διδόντος	διδούσης	διδόντος
	dat.	διδόντι	διδούσῃ	διδόντι
<i>dual</i>	n. v. a.	διδόντε	διδούσᾱ	διδόντε
	g. d.	διδόντοιῃ	διδούσαιῃ	διδόντοιῃ
<i>plural</i>	n. v.	διδόντες	διδούσαι	διδόντα
	acc.	διδόντας	διδούσᾱς	διδόντα
	gen.	διδόντων	διδουσῶν	διδόντων
	dat.	διδούσι(ν)	διδούσαις	διδούσι(ν)

Obs.—In the dual number διδόντε and διδόντοιῃ may be used as feminine.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

δεικνύς, showing (present time)

		masculine	feminine	neuter
<i>singular</i>	n. v. •	δεικνύς	δεικνύσα	δεικνύν
	acc.	δεικνύντα	δεικνύσαν	δεικνύν
	gen.	δεικνύντος	δεικνύσης	δεικνύντος
	dat.	δεικνύντι	δεικνύσῃ	δεικνύντι
<i>dual</i>	n. v. a.	δεικνύντε	δεικνύσᾱ	δεικνύντε
	g. d.	δεικνύντοιν	δεικνύσαιν	δεικνύντοιν
<i>plural</i>	n. v.	δεικνύντες	δεικνύσαι	δεικνύντα
	acc.	δεικνύντας	δεικνύσᾱς	δεικνύντα
	gen.	δεικνύντων	δεικνύσῶν	δεικνύντων
	dat.	δεικνύσι(ν)	δεικνύσαις	δεικνύσι(ν)

Obs.—In the dual number *δεικνύντε* and *δεικνύντοιν* may be used as feminine.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

XXXVI—PARTICIPIAL STEMS IN -οτ

λελυκώς, having loosed

		masculine	feminine	neuter
<i>singular</i>	n. v.	λελυκώς	λελυκυῖα	λελυκός
	acc.	λελυκότα	λελυκυῖαν	λελυκός
	gen.	λελυκότος	λελυκυῖας	λελυκότος
	dat.	λελυκότι	λελυκυῖᾱ	λελυκότι
<i>dual</i>	n. v. a	λελυκότε	λελυκυῖᾱ	λελυκότε
	g. d.	λελυκότοιιν	λελυκυῖαιν	λελυκότοιιν
<i>plural</i>	n. v.	λελυκότες	λελυκυῖαι	λελυκότα
	acc.	λελυκότας	λελυκυῖας	λελυκότα
	gen.	λελυκότων	λελυκυῖῶν	λελυκότων
	dat.	λελυκόσι(ν)	λελυκυῖαις	λελυκόσι(ν)

Obs.—In the dual number *λελυκότε* and *λελυκότοιιν* may be used as feminine.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

C.—ADJECTIVES OF THE THIRD DECLENSION

XXXVII.—Some adjectives follow the third declension entirely.

εὐγενής, well-born

		masculine and feminine	neuter
<i>singular</i>	n. v.	<i>εὐγενής</i>	<i>εὐγενές</i>
	acc.	<i>εὐγενή</i>	<i>εὐγενές</i>
	gen.	<i>εὐγενοῦς</i>	<i>εὐγενοῦς</i>
	dat.	<i>εὐγενεῖ</i>	<i>εὐγενεῖ</i>
<i>dual</i>	n. v. a.	<i>εὐγενῇ</i>	<i>εὐγενῇ</i>
	g. d.	<i>εὐγενοῖν</i>	<i>εὐγενοῖν</i>
<i>plural</i>	n. v.	<i>εὐγενεῖς</i>	<i>εὐγενῇ</i>
	acc.	<i>εὐγενεῖς</i>	<i>εὐγενῇ</i>
	gen.	<i>εὐγενῶν</i>	<i>εὐγενῶν</i>
	dat.	<i>εὐγενέ-σι(ν)</i>	<i>εὐγενέ-σι(ν)</i>

Vowels long by nature, except ι and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent

εὐφρων, kindly

		masculine and feminine	neuter
<i>singular</i>	n. v.	εὐφρων	εὐφρον
	acc.	εὐφρον-α	εὐφρον
	gen.	εὐφρον-ος	εὐφρον-ος
	dat.	εὐφρον-ι	εὐφρον-ι
<i>dual</i>	n. v. a.	εὐφρον-ε	εὐφρον-ε
	g. d.	εὐφρόν-οιν	εὐφρόν-οιν
<i>plural</i>	n. v.	εὐφρον-ες	εὐφρον-α
	acc.	εὐφρον-ας	εὐφρον-α
	gen.	εὐφρόν-ων	εὐφρόν-ων
	dat.	εὐφρο-σι(ν)	εὐφρο-σι(ν)

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

μείζων, greater.

		masculine and feminine	neuter
<i>singular</i>	n. v.	<i>μείζων</i>	<i>μείζον</i>
	acc.	<i>μείζονα</i> or <i>μείζω</i>	<i>μείζον</i>
	gen.	<i>μείζονος</i>	<i>μείζονος</i>
	dat.	<i>μείζονι</i>	<i>μείζονι</i>
<i>dual</i>	n. v. a.	<i>μείζονε</i>	<i>μείζονε</i>
	g. d.	<i>μειζόνων</i>	<i>μειζόνων</i>
<i>plural</i>	n. v.	<i>μείζονες</i> or <i>μείζους</i>	<i>μείζονα</i> or <i>μείζω</i>
	acc.	<i>μείζονας</i> or <i>μείζους</i>	<i>μείζονα</i> or <i>μείζω</i>
	gen.	<i>μειζόνων</i>	<i>μειζόνων</i>
	dat.	<i>μείζοσι(ν)</i>	<i>μείζοσι(ν)</i>

Obs. 1.—Only in comparative stems have we the shorter forms like *μείζω* alternating with long like *μείζονα*.

Obs. 2.—The shorter forms are found only in the accusative singular masculine, and the nominative, vocative, and accusative plural.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

XXXVIII.—Many adjectives have only one termination, the neuter being alien to their meaning, or not compatible with their stem. Thus as there are no neuter substantives with a palatal stem, so the adjectives in palatal stems have no neuter forms. ἡλιξ, *of the same age* (st. ἡλικ); ἄρπαξ, *rapacious* (st. ἄρπαγ).

XXXIX.—Certain adjectives are irregular in declension. Of these the two following are most commonly met with :—

πολύς, *much*, stems πολυ and πολλο

	masculine	feminine	neuter
nom.	πολύς	πολλή	πολύ
acc.	πολύν	πολλήν	πολύ
gen.	πολλοῦ	πολλῆς	πολλοῦ
dat.	πολλῷ	πολλῇ	πολλῷ

Obs.—The plural meaning *many* is quite regular πολλοί, πολλαί, πολλά.

μέγας, *great*, stems μεγα and μεγαλο

	masculine	feminine	neuter
nom.	μέγας	μεγάλη	μέγα
voc.	μέγας	μεγάλη	μέγα
acc.	μέγαν	μεγάλην	μέγα
gen.	μεγάλου	μεγάλης	μεγάλου
dat.	μεγάλῳ	μεγάλῃ	μεγάλῳ

Obs.—The plural is quite regular μεγάλοι, μεγάλαι, μέγала.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

XL.—COMPARISON OF 'ADJECTIVES

(1.) The most common method is to add to the stem the suffix -τερος, -τερα, -τερον to form the comparative, and -τατος, -τάτη, -τατον to form the superlative degree. In omicron stems the stem-vowel is lengthened to omega, if the preceding syllable is short or common.

positive	stem	comparative	superlative
κοῦφος, <i>light</i>	κουφο	κουφό-τερος	κουφό-τατος
σοφός, <i>wise</i>	σοφο	σοφώ-τερος	σοφώ-τατος
γλυκύς, <i>sweet</i>	γλυκυ	γλυκύ-τερος	γλυκύ-τατος
μέλας, <i>black</i>	μελαν	μελάν-τερος	μελάν-τατος
σαφής, <i>clear</i>	σαφες	σαφέσ-τερος	σαφέσ-τατος
μάκαρ, <i>happy</i>	μακαρ	μακάρ-τερος	μακάρ-τατος

Some stems in -αιο seem to drop the omicron as :

γεραιός, <i>aged</i>	γεραιο	γεραι-τερος	γεραι-τατος
παλαιός, <i>ancient</i>	παλαιο	παλαι-τερος	παλαι-τατος
σχολαῖος, <i>slow</i>	σχολαιο	σχολαί-τερος	σχολαί-τατος

Some other stems seem to change o into αι, as :

πρῶος, <i>early</i>	πρωο	πρωαί-τερος	πρωαί-τατος
ὄψιος, <i>late</i>	ὄψιο	ὄψιαί-τερος	ὄψιαί-τατος

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

XLI.—(2) Stems in *-ον*, and a very few others, have *-έστερος* and *-έστατος*.

positive	stem	comparative	superlative
<i>σώφρων, prudent</i> <i>εὖνους, kindly</i>	<i>σωφρον</i> <i>εὐνοο</i>	<i>σωφρον-έστερος</i> <i>εὐνούστερος</i> (for <i>εὐνο-έστερος</i>)	<i>σωφρον-έστατος</i> <i>εὐνούστατος</i> (for <i>εὐνο-έστατος</i>)

XLII.—Another ending is *-ίων* for comparatives, and *-ιστος* for superlatives. This is very rare, but the words in which it occurs are commonly met with. The mode of formation from the stem must be taken on trust for the present.

positive	comparative	superlative
<i>ἡδύς, sweet</i>	<i>ἡδ-ίων</i>	<i>ἡδ-ιστος</i>
<i>ταχύς, swift</i>	<i>θάπτων</i>	<i>τάχ-ιστος</i>
<i>μέγας, great</i>	<i>μείζων</i>	<i>μέγ-ιστος</i>

Obs.—For the inflexion of the comparatives of this class see p. 49.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

XLII.—IRREGULAR COMPARISON

positive	comparative	superlative
ἀγαθός, <i>good</i>	— ἀμείνων — βελτίων κρείττων (<i>superior</i>)	— — ἀριστος βέλτιστος κράτιστος
κακός, <i>bad</i>	κακίων χείρων (<i>deterior</i>) ἥττων (<i>inferior</i>)	κάκιστος χείριστος (<i>deterrimus</i>) ἥκιστα n.pl. as adv.
μικρός, <i>small</i>	μικρότερος μείων	μικρότατος —
ὀλίγος, <i>little</i>	— ἐλάττων	ὀλίγιστος ἐλάχιστος
πολύς, <i>much</i>	πλείων	πλείστος
καλός, <i>beautiful</i>	καλλίων	κάλλιστος
ῥᾶδιος, <i>easy</i>	ῥᾶων	ῥᾶστος
ἐχθρός, <i>hostile</i>	ἐχθ-ίων	ἐχθ-ίστος
αἰσχρός, <i>base</i>	αἰσχ-ίων	αἰσχ-ίστος
ἀλγεινός, <i>painful</i>	ἀλγίων	ἀλγιστος
(πρό, <i>before</i>)	πρότερος (<i>prior</i>)	πρώτος (<i>primus</i>)

Vowels long by nature, except *η* and *ω*, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

XLIV.—ADVERBS. Adverbs are derived from adjectives by affixing *-ως* to the stem. Stems in omicron drop this vowel: *φίλο-s*, adv. *φίλ-ως*. In stems of the third declension the *-ως* is affixed to that form of the stem which occurs in the genitive singular, *ταχύ-s*, genitive *ταχέ-os*, *swift*; adverb *ταχέ-ως*; *σαφής*, genitive *σαφέ-os*, *clear*; adverb *σαφέ-ως*, contracted *σαφῶ-s*. Contraction occurs only when the genitive also is contracted.

XLV.—COMPARISON OF ADVERBS. As a rule the comparative of an adverb is the neuter accusative singular of the comparative of the adjective, and its superlative the neuter accusative plural of the superlative of the adjective, as: *σοφῶ-s*, *wisely*, *σοφώτερον*, *more wisely*, *σοφώτατα*, *most wisely*.

XLVI.—NUMERALS. The first four cardinal numerals are declined: *εἷs*, *one*; *δύo*, *two*; *τρεῖs*, *three*; *τέτταρες*, *four*.

nom.	εἷ-s μία ἕν	
acc.	έν-α μίαν ἕν	n. a. δύο
gen.	έν-ός μιᾶs έν-ός	g. d. δυοῖν
dat.	έν-ί μιᾷ έν-ί	
nom.	τρεῖs τρι-α	τέτταρ-ες τέτταρ-α
acc.	τρεῖs τρι-α	τέτταρ-ας τέτταρ-α
gen.	τρι-ῶν	τεττάρ-ων
dat.	τρι-σί(ν)	τέτταρ-σι(ν)

Like *εἷs* are declined *οὐδεῖs*, *οὐδεμία*, *οὐδέν*, and *μηδεῖs*, *μηδεμία*, *μηδέν* *no one*, both of which negatives have a plural.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

XLVII.—THE PERSONAL PRONOUNS

		<i>I, me ; we, us</i>	<i>thou, thee ; you</i>
<i>singular</i>	nom.	ἐγώ	σύ
	voc.	—	σύ
	acc.	ἐμέ, μέ	σέ
	gen.	ἐμοῦ, μου	σου
	dat.	ἐμοί, μοί	σοί
<i>dual</i>	n. a.	νὼ	σφώ
	g. d.	νῶν	σφῶν
<i>plural</i>	nom.	ἡμεῖς	ὑμεῖς
	voc.		ὑμεῖς
	acc.	ἡμᾶς	ὑμᾶς
	gen.	ἡμῶν	ὑμῶν
	dat.	ἡμῖν	ὑμῖν

XLVIII.—There is no true personal pronoun of the third person in Greek. The nominative is expressed in various ways, and for the accusative, genitive, and dative we find the following :—

<i>singular</i>			<i>plural</i>		
αὐτόν	αὐτήν	αὐτό	αὐτούς	αὐτάς	αὐτά
αὐτοῦ	αὐτῆς	αὐτοῦ	αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν
αὐτῷ	αὐτῇ	αὐτῷ	αὐτοῖς	αὐταῖς	αὐτοῖς

The nominative (sing. αὐτός, αὐτή, αὐτό, pl. αὐτοί, αὐταί, αὐτά) has the meaning *self*, a sense which it also receives in the oblique cases in certain circumstances.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

XLIX.—The possessive pronouns are ἐμός, ἐμή, ἐμόν, *my*, *mine*; ἡμέτερος, αἰ, ον, *our*; σός, σή, σόν, *thy, thine*; ὑμέτερος, α, ον, *your*. They are declined like adjectives, but σός and ὑμέτερος have no vocative.

L.—The principal demonstrative pronouns are ὅδε, ἡδε, *this*; οὗτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο, *this*; and ἐκεῖνος, ἐκείνη, ἐκεῖνο, *that, yonder*. ὅδε is declined like the definite article, the suffix δε being added to each case. ἐκεῖνος is declined like αὐτός. The forms of οὗτος are:—

singular	nom.	οὗτος	αὕτη	τοῦτο
	acc.	τοῦτον	ταύτην	τοῦτο
	gen.	τούτου	ταύτης	τούτου
	dat.	τούτῳ	ταύτῃ	τούτῳ
dual	n. a.	τούτῳ	τούτῳ	τούτῳ
	g. d.	τούτοιιν	τούτοιιν	τούτοιιν
plural	nom.	οὗτοι	αὗται	ταῦτα
	acc.	τούτους	ταύτᾱς	ταῦτα
	gen.	τούτων	τούτων	τούτων
	dat.	τούτοις	ταύταις	τούτοις

Vowels long by nature, except *ε* and *ω*, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent

II.—The reflexive pronouns are declined as follows:—

FIRST AND SECOND PERSONS

		sing. <i>myself</i> pl. <i>ourselves</i>	sing. <i>thyself</i> pl. <i>yourselves</i>
<i>singular</i>	acc.	ἐμαυτόν, -ήν	σεαυτόν, -ήν
	gen.	ἐμαυτοῦ, -ῆς	σεαυτοῦ, -ῆς
	dat.	ἐμαυτῷ, -ῇ	σεαυτῷ, -ῇ
<i>plural</i>	acc.	ἡμᾶς αὐτούς, -ᾶς	ὕμᾶς αὐτούς, -ᾶς
	gen.	ἡμῶν αὐτῶν	ὕμῶν αὐτῶν
	dat.	ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς, -αῖς	ὕμῖν αὐτοῖς, -αῖς

Obs.—The contracted forms *σαντόν, σαντήν, σαντοῦ, σαν-
τῆς, σαντῷ, σαντῇ* are in Attic writers the more usual.

Vowels long by nature, except *ε* and *ω*, are marked long, unless they carry
the circumflex accent

THIRD PERSON

sing. *himself, herself, itself*; pl. *themselves*

	DIRECT REFLEXIVE			INDIRECT REFLEXIVE
<i>singular</i>	ἐαυτόν	ἐαυτήν	ἐαυτό	ἑ
	ἐαυτοῦ	ἐαυτῆς	ἐαυτοῦ	οὗ
	ἐαυτῷ	ἐαυτῇ	ἐαυτῷ	οἷ
<i>plural</i>	ἐαυτούς	ἐαυτάς	ἐαυτά	σφᾶς
	ἐαυτῶν	ἐαυτῶν	ἐαυτῶν	σφῶν
	ἐαυτοῖς	ἐαυταῖς	ἐαυτοῖς	σφίσι(ν)

Obs. 1.—The contracted forms αὐτόν, αὐτήν, αὐτοῦ, αὐτῆς, etc., are in Attic writers the more usual.

Obs. 2.—For plural ἐαυτόν has sometimes these forms:—

acc. σφᾶς αὐτούς, αὐτάς.

gen. σφῶν αὐτῶν.

dat. σφίσιν αὐτοῖς, αὐταῖς.

Obs. 3.—The indirect reflexive pronoun is used, *e.g.* when a person speaks of somebody else doing something to *him*. The singular forms when not in an emphatic position are enclitics.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

LII.—The forms of the reciprocal pronoun *each other* are :—

<i>dual</i>	acc.	ἀλλήλω	ἀλλήλῳ	ἀλλήλῳ
	g. d.	ἀλλήλοιν	ἀλλήλοιν	ἀλλήλοιν
<i>plural</i>	acc.	ἀλλήλους	ἀλλήλᾱς	ἀλλήλα
	gen.	ἀλλήλων	ἀλλήλων	ἀλλήλων
	dat.	ἀλλήλοις	ἀλλήλαις	ἀλλήλοις

LIII.—The forms of the relative pronoun are :—

		masculine	feminine	neuter
<i>singular</i>	nom.	ὅς	ἥ	ὅ
	acc.	ὅν	ἥν	ὅ
	gen.	οὗ	ἥς	οὗ
	dat.	οῦ	ἥ	οῦ
<i>dual</i>	nom.	ὧ	ὧ	ὧ
	dat.	οἷν	οἷν	οἷν
<i>plural</i>	nom.	οἳ	αἵ	ἅ
	acc.	οὓς	αἷς	ἅ
	gen.	ᾧν	ᾧν	ᾧν
	dat.	οἷς	αἷς	οἷς

Obs.—The enclitic *περ* is often attached, giving a stronger sense as *ὅσπερ*, *who just*, or *precisely who*.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

LIV.—The interrogative pronoun has the same stem as the indefinite pronoun, from which it is distinguished only by the accent. Interrogative, τίς, m. and f.; τί, n. Indefinite, τις, m. and f.; τι, n.

singular	nom.	τίς τί	τις τι
	acc.	τίνα τί	τινά τι
	gen.	τίνος or τοῦ	τινός or του
	dat.	τίνι or τῷ	τινί or τῷ
dual	n. a.	τίνε	τινέ
	g d.	τίνοιν	τινοῖν
plural	nom.	τίνες τίνα	τινές τινά or ἅττα
	acc.	τίνας τίνα	τινάς τινά or ἅττα
	gen.	τίνων	τινῶν
	dat.	τίσι(ν)	τισί(ν)

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

The relative pronoun *ὅς* and the indefinite pronoun *τις* are declined together to form a relative pronoun *ὅστις, ἥτις, ὃ τις, whoever, whatsoever*; often also with the same meaning as the Latin phrase *qui prout qui*.

<i>singular</i>	nom.	ὅστις	ἥτις	ὃ τις
	acc.	ὅντινα	ἥντινα	ὃ τι
	gen.	ὅτου	ἥστινος	ὅτου
	dat.	ὅτῳ	ἥτινι	ὅτῳ
<i>dual</i>	n. a.	ὧτινε	ῥτινε	ὧτινε
	g. d.	ὅτοιιν	ὅτοιιν	ὅτοιιν
<i>plural</i>	nom.	οἵτινες	αἵτινες	ἅττα
	acc.	οὓστινας	ἄστινας	ἅττα
	gen.	ὅτων	ὅτων	ὅτων
	dat.	ὅτοις	αἰστισι(ν)	ὅτοις

Obs.—The irregular forms of this relative should be carefully noted.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent

THE VERB

LV.—There are two conjugations in Greek—verbs in $-\omega$, and verbs in $-\mu$.

The *verb-stem* is that simple form which is modified to express relations of time and mood.

The tenses, moods, and verbal nouns are classified according to the stems (*tense-stems*) from which they are derived.

LVI.—A complete Greek verb has :—

(1) three numbers : singular, dual, and plural.

(2) three voices :—

active, ἐλῦσα, *I loosed*. middle, ἐλῦσάμην, *I loosed for myself*. passive, ἐλύθην, *I was loosed*.

(3) two classes of tenses, e.g.—

Principal

present, λύω, *I loose*.

future, λύσω, *I shall loose*.

perfect, λέλυκα *I have loosed*.

Historical

imperfect, ἔλυνον, *I was loosing or used to loose*.

aorist, ἔλῦσα, *I loosed*.

pluperfect ἐλέλυκη, *I had loosed*.

(4) four moods, e.g.—

indicative, λύω, *I loose*.

subjunctive, λύω } The meaning of these moods can
optative, λύοιμι, } only be learnt by use.

imperative, λύε, *loose*.

(5) three verbal nouns, e.g.—

infinitive, λῦειν, *to loose*. participle, λύων, *loosing*. verbal adjective, λυτός, *that must be loosed*.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

LVII.—The following forms of *εἶνα*, *to be*, will serve as an example of the conjugation in *-μι*.

TENSE		INDICATIVE	
		<i>present</i>	<i>imperfect</i>
<i>present and imperf.</i>	S 1	εἶ-μί	ἦ or ἦν
	2	εἶ	ἦσ-θα
	3	εἶσ-τι(ν)	ἦν
	D 2	εἶσ-τόν	ἦ-τον
	3	εἶσ-τόν	ἦ-την
	P 1	εἶσ-μέν	ἦ-μεν.
	2	εἶσ-τέ	ἦ-τε
	3	εἶσ-σι(ν)	ἦσ-αν
<i>future</i>	S 1	ἔσ-ομαι	
	2	ἔσ-ει	
	3	ἔσ-ται	
	D 2	ἔσ-εσθον	
	3	ἔσ-εσθον	
	P 1	ἔσ-όμεθα	
	2	ἔσ-εσθε	
	3	ἔσ-ονται	

IMPERATIVE

<i>singular</i>	<i>dual</i>	<i>plural</i>
2. *ἴσ-θι	ἔσ-τον	ἔσ-τε
3. ἔσ-τω	ἔσ-των	ἔν-των

Vowels long by nature, except *η* and *ω*, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

TENSE		SUBJUNCTIVE	OPTATIVE
<i>present and imperf.</i>	S 1	ᾠ	εἶην
	2	ᾗ-ς	εἶης
	3	ᾗ	εἶη
	D 2	ᾗ-τον	εἶτον
	3	ᾗ-τον	εἶτην
	P 1	ᾠ-μεν	εἶμεν
	2	ᾗ-τε	εἶτε
	3	ᾠ-σι(ν)	εἶεν
<i>future</i>	S 1		ἐδ-οίμην
	2		ἐσ-οίς
	3		ἐσ-οίτο
	D 2		ἐσ-οίσθον
	3		ἐσ-οίσθην
	P 1		ἐσ-οίμεθα
	2		ἐσ-οίσθε
	3		ἐσ-οιντο

INFINITIVE

present

εἶ-ναι

future

ἐσ-εσθαι

PARTICIPLES

*present**future*

ὢν οὖσα ὄν | ἐσ-όμενος, η, ον

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

VERBS IN Ω

LXVIII.—Verbs in -ω are classified according to the final letter of the verb-stem in the same way as we arranged the substantives. Thus we can form at once two great groups, *e.g.*—

- (1) Verbs whose verb-stems end in a vowel.
- (2) Verbs whose verb-stems end in a consonant.

The former of these classes is much more simple than the latter. Consonant stems are often so altered in the present and imperfect tenses that you will not be able at first to assign them to their proper classes. The succeeding pages will give you examples of verbs in -ω arranged in groups of which the following is a synopsis.

I. VOWEL-STEMS

narrow vowels ι, υ, αυ, ευ, ου uncontracted.

open vowels α, ε, ο contracted.

II. CONSONANT-STEMS

palatal mutes, κ, γ, χ.

dental mutes, τ, δ, θ.

labial mutes, π, β, φ.

liquids and nasals, λ, ρ, μ, ν.

NOTE.—The expressions *strong* and *weak* which you will find applied to tenses may be best explained by examples from English. Thus *bore*, *took*, *sank*, are the *strong* past tenses of *bear*, *take*, *sink*; but *neared*, *baked*, *linked*, are the *weak* past tenses of *near*, *bake*, *link*.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

VERBS

VOWEL-STEMS. I. Uncontracted

λύω, I loose

TENSES		INDICATIVE	
<i>present and imperfect, stem λύ</i>	S 1	<i>present</i> λύ-ω	<i>imperfect</i> ἐ-λύ-ον
		2 λύ-εις	ἐ-λύ-ες
		3 λύ-ει	ἐ-λύ-ε(ν)
	D 2	λύ-ετον	ἐ-λύ-ετον
		3 λύ-ετον	ἐ-λύ-έτην
	P 1	λύ-ομεν	ἐ-λύ-ομεν
		2 λύ-ετε	ἐ-λύ-ετε
		3 λύ-ουσιν(ν)	ἐ-λύ-ον
<i>future, stem λύσ</i>	S 1	λύ-σ-ω	
		2 λύ-σ-εις	
		3 λύ-σ-ει	
	D 2	λύ-σ-ετον	
		3 λύ-σ-ετον	
	P 1	λύ-σ-ομεν	
		2 λύ-σ-ετε	
		3 λύ-σ-ουσιν(ν)	

PRESENT IMPERATIVE

<i>singular</i>	<i>dual</i>	<i>plural</i>
2. λύ-ε	λύ-ετον	λύ-ετε
3. λύ-έτω	λύ-έτων	λύ-όντων

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

IN Ω

ACTIVE VOICE

verb-stem λυ

SUBJUNCTIVE	OPTATIVE
λυ̇-ω λυ̇-ης λυ̇-η. λυ̇-ητον λυ̇-ητον λυ̇-ωμεν λυ̇-ητε λυ̇-ωσι(ν)	λυ̇-οιμι λυ̇-οις λυ̇-οι λυ̇-οιτον λυ̇-οίτην λυ̇-οιμεν λυ̇-οιτε λυ̇-οιεν
	λυ̇-σ-οιμι λυ̇-σ-οις λυ̇-σ-οι λυ̇-σ-οιτον λυ̇-σ-οίτην λυ̇-σ-οιμεν λυ̇-σ-οιτε λυ̇-σ-οιεν

INFINITIVE

present

λυ̇-ειν

future

λυ̇-σ-ειν

PARTICIPLES

present

λυ̇-ων, λυ̇-ουσα, λυ̇-ον

st. λυ̇οντ

future

λυ̇-σ-ων, λυ̇-σ-ουσα, λυ̇-σ-ον

st. λυ̇σοντ

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent

TENSES		INDICATIVE	
<i>weak</i> <i>aeorist</i> , stem λῦσ	S 1		<i>aeorist</i> ἐ-λῦ-σ-α
	2		ἐ-λῦ-σ-ας
	3		ἐ-λῦ-σ-ε(ν)
	D 2		ἐ-λῦ-σ-ατον
	3		ἐ-λῦ-σ-άτην
	P 1		ἐ-λῦ-σ-αμεν
	2		ἐ-λῦ-σ-ατε
3		ἐ-λῦ-σ-αν	
<i>weak</i> <i>perfect</i> <i>and</i> <i>pluperfect</i> , stem λελυκ	S 1	<i>perfect</i> λέ-λυ-κ-α	<i>pluperfect</i> ἐ-λε-λύ-κ-η
	2	λέ-λυ-κ-ας	ἐ-λε-λύ-κ-ης
	3	λέ-λυ-κ-ε(ν)	ἐ-λε-λύ-κ-ει(ν)
	D 2	λε-λύ-κ-ατον	ἐ-λε-λύ-κ-ετον
	3	λε-λύ-κ-ατον	ἐ-λε-λυ-κ-έτην
	P 1	λε-λύ-κ-αμεν	ἐ-λε-λύ-κ-εμεν
	2	λε-λύ-κ-ατε	ἐ-λε-λύ-κ-ετε
3	λε-λύ-κ-ασι(ν)	ἐ-λε-λύ-κ-εσαν	
<i>strong</i> <i>aeorist</i>	Wanting in vowel-stems. Has the same endings as imperfect in indicative and as the present in other moods		
<i>strong</i> <i>perf. and</i> <i>pluperfect</i>	Wanting in vowel-stems. Have the same endings as weak perfect and pluperfect respectively		

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

IN Ω

ACTIVE VOICE

verb-stem λν

SUBJUNCTIVE	OPTATIVE
λῦ-σ-ω	λῦ-σ-αιμι
λῦ-σ-ῆς	λῦ-σ-εἶας
λῦ-σ-ῆ	λῦ-σ-εἶε(ν)
λῦ-σ-ῆτον	λῦ-σ-αίτον
λῦ-σ-ῆτων	λῦ-σ-αίτην
λῦ-σ-ωμεν	λῦ-σ-αιμεν
λῦ-σ-ητε	λῦ-σ-αιτε
λῦ-σ-ωσι(ν)	λῦ-σ-ειαν
λε-λῦ-κ-ω	λε-λῦ-κ-οιμι
λε-λῦ-κ-ῆς	λε-λῦ-κ-οῖς
λε-λῦ-κ-ῆ	λε-λῦ-κ-οι
λε-λῦ-κ-ῆτον	λε-λῦ-κ-οίτον
λε-λῦ-κ-ῆτων	λε-λῦ-κ-οίτην
λε-λῦ-κ-ωμεν	λε-λῦ-κ-οιμεν
λε-λῦ-κ-ητε	λε-λῦ-κ-οιτε
λε-λῦ-κ-ωσι(ν)	λε-λῦ-κ-οιεν

AORIST IMPERATIVE

<i>singular</i>	<i>dual</i>	<i>plural</i>
2 λῦ-σ-ον	λῦ-σ-ατον	λῦ-σ-ατε
3 λῦ-σ-άτω	λῦ-σ-άτων	λῦ-σ-άντων

INFINITIVE

<i>aorist</i>	<i>perfect</i>
λῦ-σ-αι	λε-λυ-κ-έναι

PARTICIPLES

<i>aorist</i>	<i>perfect</i>
λῦ-σ-ας, λῦ-σ-ᾶσα, λῦ-σ-αν	λε-λυ-κώς, λε-λυ-κυῖα, λε-λυ-κός

VERBS

VOWEL-STEMS. I. Uncontracted

λύομαι, *I loose*

TENSES		INDICATIVE	
<i>present</i> <i>and</i> <i>imperfect,</i> stem λῡ	S 1	<i>present</i> λύ-ομαι	<i>imperfect</i> ἐ-λῡ-όμην
		2 λύ-ει	ἐ-λῡ-ου
	3	λύ-εται	ἐ-λῡ-ετο
	D 2	λύ-εσθον	ἐ-λῡ-εσθον
		3 λύ-εσθον	ἐ-λῡ-έσθην
	P 1	λῡ-όμεθα	ἐ-λῡ-όμεθα
		2 λύ-εσθε	ἐ-λῡ-εσθε
		3 λύ-ονται	ἐ-λῡ-οντο
<i>future,</i> stem λῡσ	S 1	λύ-σ-ομαι	
		2 λύ-σ-ει	
		3 λύ-σ-εται	
	D 2	λύ-σ-εσθον	
		3 λύ-σ-εσθον	
	P 1	λῡ-σ-όμεθα	
		2 λύ-σ-εσθε	
		3 λύ-σ-ονται	

IMPERATIVE

singular

2 λύ-ου

3 λῡ-έσθω

dual

λύ-εσθον

λῡ-έσθων

plural

λύ-εσθε

λῡ-έσθων

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

IN Ω

MIDDLE VOICE

for myself

SUBJUNCTIVE	OPTATIVE
$\lambda\bar{\upsilon}$ -ωμαι $\lambda\bar{\upsilon}$ -ῆ $\lambda\bar{\upsilon}$ -ῆται $\lambda\bar{\upsilon}$ -ῆσθον $\lambda\bar{\upsilon}$ -ῆσθον $\lambda\bar{\upsilon}$ -ώμεθα $\lambda\bar{\upsilon}$ -ῆσθε $\lambda\bar{\upsilon}$ -ωνται	$\lambda\bar{\upsilon}$ -οίμην $\lambda\bar{\upsilon}$ -οιο $\lambda\bar{\upsilon}$ -οιτο $\lambda\bar{\upsilon}$ -οισθον $\lambda\bar{\upsilon}$ -οίσθην $\lambda\bar{\upsilon}$ -οίμεθα $\lambda\bar{\upsilon}$ -οισθε $\lambda\bar{\upsilon}$ -οιντο
	$\lambda\bar{\upsilon}$ -σ-οίμην $\lambda\bar{\upsilon}$ -σ-οιο $\lambda\bar{\upsilon}$ -σ-οιτο $\lambda\bar{\upsilon}$ -σ-οισθον $\lambda\bar{\upsilon}$ -σ-οίσθην $\lambda\bar{\upsilon}$ -σ-οίμεθα $\lambda\bar{\upsilon}$ -σ-οισθε $\lambda\bar{\upsilon}$ -σ-οιντο

INFINITIVE

present
 $\lambda\bar{\upsilon}$ -εσθαι

future
 $\lambda\bar{\upsilon}$ -σ-εσθαι

PARTICIPLES

present
 $\lambda\bar{\upsilon}$ -όμενος, -η, -ον

future
 $\lambda\bar{\upsilon}$ -σ-όμενος, -η, -ον

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

VERBS

VOWEL-STEMS. I. Uncontracted

λύομαι, I loose,

TENSES		INDICATIVE	
<i>weak aorist, stem λύσ</i>	S 1 2 3 D 2 3 P 1 2 3		<i>aorist</i> ἐ-λῦ-σ-άμην ἐ-λῦ-σ-ω ἐ-λῦ-σ-ατο ἐ-λῦ-σ-ασθον ἐ-λῦ-σ-άσθην ἐ-λῦ-σ-άμεθα ἐ-λῦ-σ-ασθε ἐ-λῦ-σ-αντο
<i>perfect and pluperfect, stem λελυ</i>	S 1 2 3 D 2 3 P 1 2 3	<i>perfect</i> λέ-λυ-μαι λέ-λυ-σαι λέ-λυ-ται λέ-λυ-σθον λέ-λυ-σθον λε-λύ-μεθα λέ-λυ-σθε λέ-λυ-νται	<i>pluperfect</i> ἐ-λε-λύ-μην ἐ-λέ-λυ-σο ἐ-λέ-λυ-το ἐ-λέ-λυ-σθον ἐ-λε-λύ-σθην ἐ-λε-λύ-μεθα ἐ-λέ-λυ-σθε ἐ-λέ-λυ-ντο
<i>future perfect, stem λελυσ</i>	S 1 2	λε-λύ-σ-ομαι λε-λύ-σ-ει, &c.	
<i>strong aorist</i>	wanting in vowel-stems		

IMPERATIVE

	singular	dual	plural
aorist	2. λύ-σ-αι	λύ-σ-ασθον	λύ-σ-ασθε
	3. λύ-σ-άσθω	λύ-σ-άσθων	λύ-σ-άσθων
perfect	2. λέ-λυ-σο	λέ-λυ-σθον	λέ-λυ-σθε
	3. λε-λύ-σθω	λε-λύ-σθων	λε-λύ-σθων

IN Ω

MIDDLE VOICE

for myself

SUBJUNCTIVE	OPTATIVE
λύ-σ-ωμαι	λυ-σ-αίμην
λύ-σ-ῃ	λύ-σ-αιο
λύ-σ-ηται	λύ-σ-αιτο
λύ-σ-ησθον	λύ-σ-αισθον
λύ-σ-ησθον	λυ-σ-αίσθην
λυ-σ-ώμεθα	λυ-σ-αίμεθα
λύ-σ-ησθε	λύ-σ-αισθε
λύ-σ-ωνται	λύ-σ-αιντο
λε-λυ-μένος ὦ	λε-λυ-μένος εἶην
ῆς	εἶης
ῆ	εἶη
λε-λυ-μένω ῆτον	λε-λυ-μένω εἶτον
ῆτον	εἶτην
λε-λυ-μένοι ὦμεν	λε-λυ-μένοι εἶμεν
ῆτε	εἶτε
ὦσι(ν)	εἶεν
	λε-λυ-σ-οίμην
	λε-λύ-σ-οιο, &c.

INFINITIVE

*aoiist**perfect**future perfect*

λύ-σ-ασθαι

λε-λύ-σθαι

λε-λύ-σ-εσθαι

PARTICIPLES

*aoiist**perfect**future perfect*

λυ-σ-άμενος, η, ον

λε-λυ-μένος, η, ον

wanting

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

VERBS

VOWEL-STEMS. I. Uncontracted
 identical with the middle except in
λύσμαι,

TENSES		INDICATIVE
<i>weak</i> <i>aoiist,</i> <i>stem</i> <i>λυθ</i>	S 1	ἐ-λύ-θ-ην
	2	ἐ-λύ-θ-ης
	3	ἐ-λύ-θ-η
	D 2	ἐ-λύ-θ-ητον
	3	ἐ-λυ-θ-ήτην
	P 1	ἐ-λύ-θ-ημεν
	2	ἐ-λύ-θ-ητε
	3	ἐ-λύ-θ-ησαν
<i>weak</i> <i>future,</i> <i>stem λυθησ</i>	S 1	λυ-θήσ-ομαι
	2	λυ-θήσ-ει, &c.
<i>strong aorist</i>	Wanting in vowel-stems. Has the same endings as weak aorist	
<i>strong future</i>	Wanting in vowel-stems. Has the same endings as weak future	

IMPERATIVE

<i>singular</i>	<i>dual</i>	<i>plural</i>
2. λύ-θ-ητι	λύ-θ-ητον	λύ-θ-ητε
3. λυ-θ-ήτω	λυ-θ-ήτων	λυ-θ-έντων

Obs.—The termination of the second person singular imperative of the strong aorist passive is -θι.

Verbal adjectives

λυ-τός, λυ-τή, λυ-τόν, *able, or fit to loose, or to be loosed.*
 λυ-τέος, λυ-τέα, λυ-τέον, *necessary to be loosed.*

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

IN Ω

PASSIVE VOICE

aorist and tenses derived from aorist

I am loosed

SUBJUNCTIVE	OPTATIVE
λυ-θ-ῶ	λυ-θ-εῖην
λυ-θ-ῆς	λυ-θ-εῖης
λυ-θ-ῇ	λυ-θ-εῖη
λυ-θ-ῇτον	λυ-θ-εῖτον
λυ-θ-ῇτον	λυ-θ-εῖτην
λυ-θ-ῶμεν	λυ-θ-εῖμεν
λυ-θ-ῇτε	λυ-θ-εῖτε
λυ-θ-ῶσι(ν)	λυ-θ-εῖεν
	λυ-θησ-οίμην
	λυ-θησ-οιο, &c.

INFINITIVE

aorist

λυ-θ-ῆναι

weak future

λυ-θήσ-εσθαι

PARTICIPLES

aorist

λυ-θ-είς, λυ-θείσα, λυ-θέν

future

λυ-θ-ησόμενος, η, ου

THE AUGMENT

The ε which is prefixed in the historical tense of the indicative mood of λύω is called the augment. All verbs beginning in a consonant have an augment of this form. It is called the syllabic augment.

When a verb begins with a vowel, the vowel is lengthened in the historical tenses of the indicative mood. Thus

α becomes η ι becomes ῑ αυ becomes ηυ

ε „ η υ „ ῡ οι „ ω

ο „ ω αι „ ηῖ ευ „ ηυ

This is called the temporal augment.

η, ω, ῑ, ῡ, and εῖ, ου, remain without augment.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

VERBS IN Ω

VOWEL-STEMS. II. Contracted

ACTIVE VOICE

τιμάω, contracted τιμῶ, *I honour*; ποιέω, contracted ποιῶ, *I make*; δηλόω, contracted δηλῶ, *I show*

PRESENT AND IMPERFECT TENSES

S 1	τιμῶ	ποιῶ	δηλῶ
2	τιμᾶς	ποιεῖς	δηλοῖς
3	τιμᾶ	ποιεῖ	δηλοῖ
D 2	τιμᾶτον	ποιεῖτον	δηλοῦτον
3	τιμᾶτον	ποιεῖτον	δηλοῦτον
P 1	τιμῶμεν	ποιοῦμεν	δηλοῦμεν
2	τιμᾶτε	ποιεῖτε	δηλοῦτε
3	τιμῶσι(ν)	ποιοῦσι(ν)	δηλοῦσι(ν)
S 1	ἐτίμων	ἐποίουν	ἐδήλουν
2	ἐτίμᾶς	ἐποίεις	ἐδήλους
3	ἐτίμᾶ	ἐποίει	ἐδήλου
D 2	ἐτιμᾶτον	ἐποιεῖτον	ἐδηλοῦτον
3	ἐτιμᾶτην	ἐποιεῖτην	ἐδηλούτην
P 1	ἐτιμῶμεν	ἐποιοῦμεν	ἐδηλοῦμεν
2	ἐτιμᾶτε	ἐποιεῖτε	ἐδηλοῦτε
3	ἐτίμων	ἐποίουν	ἐδήλουν

Vowels long by nature, except α and ω , are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

VERBS IN Ω

VOWEL-STEMS. II. Contracted

PASSIVE VOICE

τίμάομαι, contracted *τίμῶμαι*; *ποιέομαι* contracted
ποιούμαι; *δηλόομαι* contracted *δηλούμαι*

PRESENT AND IMPERFECT TENSES

S 1	<i>τίμῶμαι</i>	<i>ποιούμαι</i>	<i>δηλούμαι</i>
2	<i>τίμᾷ</i>	<i>ποιεῖ</i>	<i>δηλοῖ</i>
3	<i>τίμᾶται</i>	<i>ποιεῖται</i>	<i>δηλοῦται</i>
D 2	<i>τίμᾶσθον</i>	<i>ποιεῖσθον</i>	<i>δηλοῦσθον</i>
3	<i>τίμᾶσθον</i>	<i>ποιεῖσθον</i>	<i>δηλοῦσθον</i>
P 1	<i>τίμώμεθα</i>	<i>ποιούμεθα</i>	<i>δηλούμεθα</i>
2	<i>τίμᾶσθε</i>	<i>ποιεῖσθε</i>	<i>δηλοῦσθε</i>
3	<i>τίμῶνται</i>	<i>ποιούνται</i>	<i>δηλοῦνται</i>
S 1	<i>ἐτίμῳμην</i>	<i>ἐποιούμην</i>	<i>ἐδηλούμην</i>
2	<i>ἐτίμῳ</i>	<i>ἐποιού</i>	<i>ἐδηλοῦ</i>
3	<i>ἐτίμᾶτο</i>	<i>ἐποιεῖτο</i>	<i>ἐδηλοῦτο</i>
D 2	<i>ἐτίμᾶσθον</i>	<i>ἐποιεῖσθον</i>	<i>ἐδηλοῦσθον</i>
3	<i>ἐτίμᾶσθην</i>	<i>ἐποιεῖσθην</i>	<i>ἐδηλοῦσθην</i>
P 1	<i>ἐτίμώμεθα</i>	<i>ἐποιούμεθα</i>	<i>ἐδηλούμεθα</i>
2	<i>ἐτίμᾶσθε</i>	<i>ἐποιεῖσθε</i>	<i>ἐδηλοῦσθε</i>
3	<i>ἐτίμῶντο</i>	<i>ἐποιούντο</i>	<i>ἐδηλοῦντο</i>

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

VERBS IN Ω

VOWEL-STEMS. II. Contracted

ACTIVE VOICE

τιμάω, contracted τῖμῶ, *I honour*; ποιέω, contracted ποιῶ,
I make; δηλόω, contracted δηλῶ, *I show*

SUBJUNCTIVE AND OPTATIVE MOODS

S 1	τῖμῶ	ποιῶ	δηλῶ
2	τῖμας	ποιῆς	δηλοῖς
3	τῖμα	ποιῇ	δηλοῖ
D 2	τῖμάτων	ποιήτων	δηλῶτον
3	τῖμάτων	ποιήτων	δηλῶτον
P 1	τῖμῶμεν	ποιῶμεν	δηλῶμεν
2	τῖμάτε	ποιήτε	δηλῶτε
3	τῖμῶσι(ν)	ποιῶσι(ν)	δηλῶσι(ν)
S 1	τῖμῶην	ποιοίην	δηλοίην
2	τῖμῶης	ποιοίης	δηλοίης
3	τῖμῶη	ποιοίη	δηλοίη
D 2	τῖμῶιτον	ποιοίτον	δηλοίτον
3	τῖμῶιτην	ποιοίτην	δηλοίτην
P 1	τῖμῶμεν	ποιοίμεν	δηλοίμεν
2	τῖμῶτε	ποιοίτε	δηλοίτε
2	τῖμῶεν	ποιοίεν	δηλοίεν

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

VERBS IN Ω

VOWEL-STEMS. II Contracted

PASSIVE VOICE

τίμάσμαι, contracted τίμῶμαι, &c. &c.

SUBJUNCTIVE AND OPTATIVE MOODS

S 1	τίμῶμαι	ποιῶμαι	δηλῶμαι
2	τίμᾶ	ποιῇ	δηλοῖ
3	τίμᾶται	ποιῇται	δηλῶται
D 2	τίμᾶσθον	ποιῇσθον	δηλῶσθον
3	τίμᾶσθον	ποιῇσθον	δηλῶσθον
P 1	τίμῶμεθα	ποιῶμεθα	δηλώμεθα
2	τίμᾶσθε	ποιῇσθε	δηλῶσθε
3	τίμῶνται	ποιῶνται	δηλῶνται
S 1	τίμῶμην	ποιοίμην	δηλοίμην
2	τίμῶο	ποιοίο	δηλοίο
3	τίμῶτο	ποιοίτο	δηλοίτο
D 2	τίμῶσθον	ποιοίσθον	δηλοίσθον
3	τίμῶσθην	ποιοίσθην	δηλοίσθην
P 1	τίμῶμεθα	ποιοίμεθα	δηλοίμεθα
2	τίμῶσθε	ποιοίσθε	δηλοίσθε
3	τίμῶντο	ποιοῖντο	δηλοῖντο

Vowels long by nature, except *ι* and *ω*, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

VERBS IN Ω

VOWEL-STEMS. II Contracted

ACTIVE VOICE

τίμάω, contracted *τίμῶ*, *I honour*; *ποιέω*, contracted *ποιῶ*,
I make; *δηλόω*, contracted *δηλῶ*, *I show*

IMPERATIVE MOOD

S 2	τίμᾱ	ποιέι	δήλου
3	τίμᾱτω	ποιείτω	δηλούτω
D 2	τίμᾱτον	ποιείτον	δηλούτον
3	τίμᾱτων	ποιείτων	δηλούτων
P 2	τίμᾱτε	ποιείτε	δηλούτε
3	τίμώντων	ποιούντων	δηλούντων
INFINITIVE			
	τίμᾱν	ποιεῖν	δηλοῦν
PARTICIPLE			
	τιμών, ὧσα, τιμών	ποιών, ποιούσα, ποιούν	δηλών, δηλούσα, δηλοῦν

future τιμήσω ποιήσω δηλώσω
perfect τετίμηκα πεποίηκα δεδήλωκα

Vowels long by nature, except ι, and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent

VERBS IN Ω.

VOWEL-STEMS. II Contracted

PASSIVE VOICE

τῖμάομαι, contracted τῖμῶμαι, &c. &c.

IMPERATIVE MOOD

S 2	τῖμῶ	ποιοῦ	δηλοῦ
3	τῖμάσθω	ποιεῖσθω	δηλούσθω
D 2	τῖμάσθον	ποιεῖσθον	δηλούσθον
3	τῖμάσθων	ποιεῖσθων	δηλούσθων
P 2	τῖμάσθε	ποιεῖσθε	δηλούσθε
3	τῖμάσθων	ποιεῖσθων	δηλούσθων
INFINITIVE			
	τῖμάσθαι	ποιεῖσθαι	δηλούσθαι
PARTICIPLE			
	τῖμώμενος, η, ον	ποιούμενος, η, ον	δηλούμενος, η, ον

future τῖμήσομαι ποιήσομαι δηλώσομαι
perfect τετίμημαι πεποίημαι δεδήλωμαι

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

VERBS IN Ω

CONSONANT-STEMS. I. In palatals

πλέκω, I *plaii*; πράττω, I *do*; παράττω, I *confuse*. VERBAL-STEMS πλέκ-, πρᾶγ-, παραχ-

ACTIVE VOICE						
PRESENT		FUTURE		AORIST		PERFECT
πλέκ-ω πράττ-ω τίυραττ-ω		πλέξ-ω πράξ-ω τίυράξ-ω		ἐπλέξ-α (weak) ἐπράξ-α (weak) ἐτίυράξ-α (weak)		πέπλεχ-α (weak) πέπραχ-α (weak) τετίυραχ-α (weak)
MIDDLE AND PASSIVE VOICES						
PRESENT	FUTURE	AOR. MID. WEAK	PERFECT	FUTURE PERF.	AORIST PASSIVE	FUT. PASSIVE
πλέκ-ομαι πράττ-ομαι τιυράττ-ομαι	πλέξ-ομαι πράξ-ομαι τιυράξ-ομαι	ἐπλέξ-άμην ἐπράξ-άμην ἐτιυράξ-άμην	πέπλεχ-μαι πέπραγμαι τετίυραγ-μαι	πέπλεξ-ομαι πέπράξ-ομαι τετιυράξ-ομαι	ἐπλάκ-ην (strong) ἐπράχ-θην (weak) ἐπαράχ-θην (weak)	πλάκῃς-ομαι πραχθήσ-ομαι παράχθῃς-ομαι

CONSONANT-STEMS. III. In labials

πέμπω, *I send*; λείπω, *I leave*; καλύπτω, *I cover*. VERBAL-STEMS πέμπ-, λπ-, καλυβ-

ACTIVE VOICE					
PRESENT		FUTURE	AORIST	PERFECT	
πέμπ-ω λείπ-ω καλύπτ-ω		πέμψ-ω λείψ-ω καλύψ-ω	ἐπέμψ-α (weak) ἐλπ-ον (strong) ἐκάλυψ-α (weak)	πέ-πομφ-α (strong) λέ-λοιπ-α (strong)	
MIDDLE AND PASSIVE VOICES					
PRESENT	FUTURE	ΑΟΡΙΣΤ MIDDLE	PERFECT	FUTURE PERF.	AOR. PASS. WEAK
πέμπ-ομαι λείπ-ομαι καλύπτ-ομαι	πέμψ-ομαι λείψ-ομαι καλύψ-ομαι	ἐπεμφ-άμην ἐλπ-όμην (strong) ἐκαλύψ-άμην	πέ-πεμ-μαι λέ-λειμ-μαι κε-κάλυμ-μαι	πε-πέμψ-ομαι λε-λείψ-ομαι κε-καλύψ-ομαι	ἐπέμφ-θην ἐλείψ-θην ἐκαλύψ-θην
					πεμφθίσ-ομαι λειψθίσ-ομαι καλυφθίσ-ομαι

LIX VERBS

FIRST

τί-θη-μι, I place. Verb-

TENSES		INDICATIVE	
		<i>present</i>	<i>imperfect</i>
<i>present</i>	S 1	τί-θη-μι	ἐ-τί-θη-ν
<i>and</i>	2	τί-θη-ς	ἐ-τί-θεις
<i>imperfect</i>	3	τί-θη-σι(ν)	ἐ-τί-θει
<i>stem</i>	D 2	τί-θε-τον	ἐ-τί-θε-τον
<i>τιθε</i>	3	τί-θε-τον	ἐ-τί-θέ-την
	P 1	τί-θε-μεν	ἐ-τί-θε-μεν
	2	τί-θε-τε	ἐ-τί-θε-τε
	3	τι-θέ-α-σι(ν)	ἐ-τί-θε-σαν
<i>aurist</i>	S 1		ἔ-θη-κ-α
<i>strong</i>	2		ἔ-θη-κ-ας
	3		ἔ-θη-κ-ε(ν)
<i>stem θε</i>	D 2		ἔ-θε-τον
	3		ἐ-θέ-την
	P 1		ἔ-θε-μεν
	2		ἔ-θε-τε
	3		ἔ-θε-σαν or ἔ-θη-κ-αν

PRESENT IMPERATIVE

<i>singular</i>	<i>dual</i>	<i>plural</i>
2. τί-θει	τί-θε-τον	τί-θε-τε
3. τι-θέ-τω	τι-θέ-των	τι-θέ-ντων

AORIST IMPERATIVE

2. θέ-ς	θέ-τον	θέ-τε
3. θέ-τω	θέ-των	θέ-ντων

INFINITIVE

<i>present</i>	<i>aurist</i>
τι-θέ-ναι	θεῖ-ναι

IN -μι

CLASS

stem θε.—ACTIVE VOICE

SUBJUNCTIVE	OPTATIVE
τι-θῶ	τι-θείην
τι-θῇς	τι-θείης
τι-θῆ	τι-θείη
τι-θῇ-τον	τι-θείτον
τι-θῇ-τον	τι-θείτην
τι-θῶ-μεν	τι-θείμεν
τι-θῇ-τε	τι-θείτε
τι-θῶ-σι(ν)	τι-θείεν
θῶ	θείην
θῇς	θείης
θῆ	θείη
θῇ-τον	θείτον
θῇ-τον	θείτην
θῶ-μεν	θείμεν
θῇ-τε	θείτε
θῶ-σι(ν)	θείεν

PARTICIPLES

present

τι-θείς, τι-θεί-σα, ~~τι-θεί-ν~~
 st. τι-θε-ντ

aoist

θείς, θεί-σα, θέ-ν
 st. θε-ντ

future

θήσω

perfect

τέθεικα

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

VERBS

FIRST

τί-θη-μι, *I place*. Verb-stem *θε*

TENSES		INDICATIVE	
		<i>present</i>	<i>imperfect</i>
<i>present</i>	S 1	τί-θε-μαι	ἐ-τι-θέ-μην
<i>and</i>	2	τί-θε-σαι	ἐ-τί-θε-σο
<i>imperfect</i>	3	τί-θε-ται	ἐ-τί-θε-το
<i>stem</i>	D 2	τί-θε-σθον	ἐ-τί-θε-σθον
<i>τιθε</i>	3	τί-θε-σθον	ἐ-τι-θέ-σθην
	P 1	τι-θέ-μεθα	ἐ-τι-θέ-μεθα
	2	τί-θε-σθε	ἐ-τί-θε-σθε
	3	τί-θε-νται	ἐ-τί-θε-ντο
<i>strong</i>			ἐ-θέ-μην
<i>aorist</i>			ἐ-θον
<i>stem</i>			ἐ-θε-το
<i>θε</i>			&c. as imperfect

PRESENT IMPERATIVE

<i>singular</i>	<i>dual</i>	<i>plural</i>
2. τί-θε-σο	τί-θε-σθον	τί-θε-σθε
3. τι-θέ-σθω	τι-θέ-σθων	τι-θέ-σθων

AORIST IMPERATIVE

<i>singular</i>	<i>dual</i>	<i>plural</i>
2. θοῦ	3. θέ-σθον	θέ-σθε
3. θέσθω	3. θέσθων	θέ-σθων

INFINITIVE

<i>present</i>	<i>aorist</i>
τί-θε-σθαι	θέ-σθαι

IN -μι

CLASS

MIDDLE AND PASSIVE VOICE

SUBJUNCTIVE	OPTATIVE
τι-θῶ-μαι	τι-θεί-μην
τι-θῇ	τι-θεί-ο
τι-θῇ-ται	τι-θεί-το
τι-θῇ-σθον	τι-θεί-σθον
τι-θῇ-σθον	τι-θεί-σθην
τι-θώ-μεθα	τι-θεί-μεθα
τι-θῇ-σθε	τι-θεί-σθε
τι-θῶ-νται	τι-θεί-ντο
θῶ-μαι	θεί-μην
θῇ	θεί-ο
θῇ-ται	θεί-το
&c. as present	&c. as present

PARTICIPLES

present

τι-θέ-μενος, η, ον

aoist

θέ-μενος, η, ον

*aoist passive, ἐτέθην. weak future passive, τεθήσομαι.**perfect middle, τέθειμαι.*

Obs.—ἵη-μι, *I send* (verb-stem ἔ), is inflected throughout like τί-θη-μι.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

VERBS

FIRST CLASS.—*ἵστημι*, *I make to stand*

TENSES		INDICATIVE	
		<i>present</i>	<i>imperfect</i>
<i>present</i>	S 1	ἵ-στη-μι	ἵ-στη-ν
<i>and</i>	2	ἵ-στη-ς	ἵ-στη-ς
<i>imperfect</i>	3	ἵ-στη-σι(ν)	ἵ-στη
<i>stem</i>	D 2	ἵ-στα-τον	ἵ-στα-τον
<i>ἵστα</i>	3	ἵ-στα-τον	ἵ-στά-την
	P 1	ἵ-στα-μεν	ἵ-στα-μεν
	2	ἵ-στα-τε	ἵ-στα-τε
	3	ἵ-στα-σι(ν)	ἵ-στα-σαν
<i>strong</i>	S 1		ἔ-στη-ν
<i>aurist</i>	2		ἔ-στη-ς
<i>stem</i>	3		ἔ-στη
<i>στα</i>	D 2		ἔ-στη-τον
	3		ἔ-στή-την
	P 1		ἔ-στη-μεν
	2		ἔ-στη-τε
	3		ἔ-στη-σαν

PRESENT IMPERATIVE

<i>singular</i>	<i>dual</i>	<i>plural</i>
2. ἵ-στη	ἵ-στα-τον	ἵ-στα-τε
3. ἵ-στά-τω	ἵ-στά-των	ἵ-στά-ντων

AORIST IMPERATIVE.

2. στή-θι	στή-τον	στή-τε
3. στή-τω	στή-των	στά-ντων

INFINITIVE

<i>present</i>	<i>aurist</i>
ἵ-στά-ναι	στή-ναι

IN -μι

Verb-stem *στα*.—ACTIVE VOICE

SUBJUNCTIVE	OPTATIVE
<i>ἰ-στώ</i>	<i>ἰ-σταίην</i>
<i>ἰ-στίῃ-ς</i>	<i>ἰ-σταίης</i>
<i>ἰ-στίῃ</i>	<i>ἰ-σταίῃ</i>
<i>ἰ-στίῃ-τον</i>	<i>ἰ-σταίτον</i>
<i>ἰ-στίῃ-των</i>	<i>ἰ-σταίτην</i>
<i>ἰ-στώ-μεν</i>	<i>ἰ-σταίμεν</i>
<i>ἰ-στίῃ-τε</i>	<i>ἰ-σταίτε</i>
<i>ἰ-στώ-σι(ν)</i>	<i>ἰ-σταίεν</i>
<i>στώ</i>	<i>σταίην</i>
<i>στίῃ-ς</i>	<i>σταίης</i>
<i>στίῃ</i>	<i>σταίῃ</i>
<i>στίῃ-τον</i>	<i>σταίτον</i>
<i>στίῃ-των</i>	<i>σταίτην</i>
<i>στώ-μεν</i>	<i>σταίμεν</i>
<i>στίῃ-τε</i>	<i>σταίτε</i>
<i>στώ-σι(ν)</i>	<i>σταίεν</i>

PARTICIPLES

present

ἰ-στάς-ς, ἰ-σταῖ-σα, ἰ-σάν
 stem, *ἰ-σταντ*

arist

στάς-ς, σταῖ-σα, σάν
 stem, *σταντ*

future, στήσω. weak aorist, ἔστησα. perfect, ἔστηκα.

In the *present*, *future*, and *weak aorist* the meaning is *transitive, make to stand*; but in *strong aorist* and *perfect* *intransitive, I stood and I stand*.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

VERBS

FIRST

ἵ-στη-μι, *I make*

MIDDLE AND

TENSES		INDICATIVE	
		<i>present</i>	<i>imperfect</i>
<i>present</i>	S 1	ἵ-στα-μαι	ἵ-στά-μην
<i>and</i>	2	ἵ-στα-σαι	ἵ-στα-σο
<i>imperfect</i>	3	ἵ-στα-ται	ἵ-στα-το
<i>stem</i>	D 2	ἵ-στα-σθον	ἵ-στα-σθον
<i>ιστα</i>	3	ἵ-στα-σθον	ἵ-στά-σθην
	P 1	ἵ-στά-μεθα	ἵ-στά-μεθα
	2	ἵ-στα-σθε	ἵ-στα-σθε
	3	ἵ-στα-νται	ἵ-στα-ντο
<i>strong aorist</i>		wanting	

PRESENT IMPERATIVE

<i>singular</i>	<i>dual</i>	<i>plural</i>
2. ἵ-στα-σο	ἵ-στα-σθον	ἵ-στα-σθε
3. ἵ-στά-σθω	ἵ-στά-σθων	ἵ-στά-σθων

Vowels long by nature, except *η* and *ω*, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

IN -μι

CLASS

to stand. Verb-stem *ῥτα*

PASSIVE VOICE

SUBJUNCTIVE	OPTATIVE
<i>ἰ-στώ-μαι</i>	<i>ἰ-σταί-μην</i>
<i>ἰ-σθῆ</i>	<i>ἰ-σταί-ο</i>
<i>ἰ-σθῆ-ται</i>	<i>ἰ-σταί-το</i>
<i>ἰ-σθῆ-σθον</i>	<i>ἰ-σταί-σθον</i>
<i>ἰ-σθῆ-σθον</i>	<i>ἰ-σταί-σθην</i>
<i>ἰ-στώ-μεθα</i>	<i>ἰ-σταί-μεθα</i>
<i>ἰ-σθῆ-σθε</i>	<i>ἰ-σταί-σθε</i>
<i>ἰ-στώνται</i>	<i>ἰ-σταί-ντο</i>
wanting	

PRESENT INFINITIVE

PRESENT PARTICIPLES

*ἵ-στα-σθαι**ἰ-στά-μενος, η, ον**future, στήσομαι. weak aorist passive, ἐστάθην.**weak future passive, σταθήσομαι**ἐστησάμην, the weak aorist middle, is always transitive*

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

VERBS

FIRST

δί-δω-μι, I offer

TENSES		INDICATIVE	
		<i>present</i>	<i>imperfect</i>
<i>present</i>	S 1	δί-δω-μι	ἐ-δί-δουν
<i>and</i>	2	δί-δω-ς	ἐ-δί-δους
<i>imperfect</i>	3	δί-δω-σι(ν)	ἐ-δί-δου
<i>stem</i>	D 2	δί-δο-τον	ἐ-δί-δο-τον
<i>διδο</i>	3	δί-δο-τον	ἐ-δι-δό-την
	P 1	δί-δο-μεν	ἐ-δί-δο-μεν
	2	δί-δο-τε	ἐ-δί-δο-τε
	3	δι-δό-ασι(ν)	ἐ-δί-δο-σαν
		<i>weak</i>	<i>strong</i>
<i>aorist</i>	S 1	ἔ-δω-κ-α	—
<i>stem</i>	2	ἔ-δω-κ-ας	—
<i>δο</i>	3	ἔ-δω-κ-ε	—
	D 2	—	ἔ-δο-τον
	3	—	ἐ-δό-την
	P 1	ἐ-δώ-κ-αμεν	ἔ-δο-μεν
	2	ἐ-δώ-κ-ατε	ἔ-δο-τε
	3	ἔ-δω-κ-αν	ἔ-δο-σαν

PRESENT IMPERATIVE

<i>singular</i>	<i>dual</i>	<i>plural</i>
2. δί-δου	δί-δο-τον	δί-δο-τε
3. δι-δό-τω	δι-δό-των	δι-δό-ντων

AORIST IMPERATIVE

2. δό-ς	δό-τον	δό-τε
3. δό-τω	δό-των	δό-ντων

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

IN -μι

CLASS

Verb-stem δο.—ACTIVE VOICE

SUBJUNCTIVE	OPTATIVE
δι-δῶ	δι-δοίην
δι-δῶ-ς	δι-δοίης
δι-δῶ	δι-δοίη
δι-δῶ-τον	δι-δοίτων
δι-δῶ-τον	δι-δοίτην
δι-δῶ-μεν	δι-δοίμεν
δι-δῶ-τε	δι-δοίτε
δι-δῶ-σι(ν)	δι-δοίεν
δῶ	δοίην
δῶ-ς	δοίης
δῶ	δοίη
δῶ-τον	δοίτων
δῶ-τον	δοίτην
δῶ-μεν	δοίμεν
δῶ-τε	δοίτε
δῶ-σι(ν)	δοίεν

INFINITIVE

present
δι-δό-ναι

aorist
δοῦ-ναι

PARTICIPLES

present
δι-δού-ς, δι-δού-σα, δι-δό-ν
stem δι-δο-ντ

aorist
δού-ς, δοῦ-σα, δό-ν
stem δο-ντ

future, δώσω. *perfect*, δέδωκα.

VERBS

FIRST

δί-δω-μι, *I offer*

MIDDLE

TENSES		INDICATIVE	
<i>present</i> <i>and</i> <i>imperfect</i> stem διδο	S 1	<i>present</i> δί-δο-μαι	<i>imperfect</i> ἐ-δί-δό-μην
	2	δί-δο-σαι	ἐ-δί-δο-σο
	3	δί-δο-ται	ἐ-δί-δο-το
	D 2	δί-δο-σθον	ἐ-δί-δο-σθον
	3	δί-δο-σθον	ἐ-δι-δό-σθην
	P 1	δι-δό-μεθα	ἐ-δι-δό-μεθα
	2	δί-δο-σθε	ἐ-δί-δο-σθε
	3	δί-δο-νται	ἐ-δί-δο-ντο
<i>strong aorist</i> stem δο			ἐ-δό-μην ἔ-δον ἔ-δο-το etc. as imperf.

PRESENT IMPERATIVE

<i>singular</i>	<i>dual</i>	<i>plural</i>
2. δί-δο-σο	δί-δο-σθον	δί-δο-σθε
3. δι-δό-σθω	δι-δό-σθων	δι-δό-σθων

AORIST IMPERATIVE

δοῦ	δό-σθω	&c. as present
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Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

IN -μι

CLASS

Verb-stem δο

VOICE

SUBJUNCTIVE	OPTATIVE
δι-δῶ-μαι δι-δῷ δι-δῶ-ται δι-δῶ-σθον δι-δῶ-σθον δι-δῶ-μεθα δι-δῶ-σθε δι-δῶ-νται	δι-δοί-μην δι-δοί-ο δι-δοί-το δι-δοί-σθον δι-δοί-σθην δι-δοί-μεθα δι-δοί-σθε δι-δοί-ντο
δῶ-μαι δῷ δῶ-ται etc. as present	δοί-μην δοί-ο δοί-το etc. as present

INFINITIVE

present
 δί-δο-σθαι

aorist
 δό-σθαι

PARTICIPLES

present
 δι-δό-μενος, η, ον

aorist
 δό-μενος, η, ον

perfect δέδομαι *weak aorist passive*, ἐδόθην. *weak future passive*, δοθήσομαι.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

VERBS IN -μι

The forms of the verb εἶμι, *I shall go* (verb-stem ι) are as follows :—

	INDICATIVE		SUBJUNCTIVE	OPTATIVE
	<i>present</i>	<i>imperfect</i>		
S 1	εἶ-μι	ἦα	ἴω	ἴοιμι
2	εἶ	ἦεισθα	ἴης	ἴοις
3	εἶ-σι(ν)	ἦει(ν)	ἴη	ἴοι
D 2	ἴ-τον	ἦτον	ἴητον	ἴοιτον
3	ἴ-τον	ἦτην	ἴητον	ἴοίτην,
P 1	ἴ-μεν	ἦμεν	ἴωμεν	ἴοιμεν
2	ἴ-τε	ἦτε	ἴητε	ἴοιτε
3	ἴ-ασι(ν)	ἦσαν	ἴωσι(ν)	ἴοιεν

IMPERATIVE

<i>singular</i>	<i>dual</i>	<i>plural</i>
2. ἴθι	ἴτον	ἴτε
3. ἴτω	ἴτων	ἴόντων

INFINITIVE

λέναι

PARTICIPLE

λὼν, λοῦσα, λόν (st. λοντ)

Late and incorrect forms for this imperfect are, *singular* (1) ἦειν (2) ἦεις. *dual* ἦειτον, ἦείτην. *plural* ἦειμεν, ἦειτε, ἦεσαν.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

VERBS IN -μι

SECOND CLASS.—Verbs which form the present stem by adding *νν* to the pure stem.

δείκ-νν-μι, *I shew.* pure stem, δείκ. present-stem, δείκ-νν

	<i>present indic. active.</i>	<i>present indic. mid. and pass.</i>
<i>sing.</i> {	δείκ-νν-μι	δείκ-νν-μαι
	δείκ-νν-ς	δείκ-νν-σαι
	δείκ-νν-σι(ν)	δείκ-νν-ται
<i>dual</i> {	δείκ-νν-τον	δείκ-νν-σθον
	δείκ-νν-τον	δείκ-νν-σθον
<i>plur.</i> {	δείκ-νν-μεν	δείκ-νν-μεθα
	δείκ-νν-τε	δείκ-νν-σθε
	δείκ-νν-ᾶσι(ν)	δείκ-νν-νται
	<i>imperfect</i>	<i>imperfect</i>
	ἐ-δείκ-νν-ν, etc.	ἐ-δείκ-νν-μην, etc.
	<i>imperative</i>	<i>imperative</i>
	δείκ-νν, etc.	δείκ-νν-σο, etc.

Infinitive active δείκ-νν-ναι, middle δείκ-νν-σθαι. The other tenses and moods are like those of verbs in -ω. Subjunctive δείκ-νν-ω, etc.; and even in the present and imperfect indicative and the imperative, forms like δείκ-νν-εις for δείκ-νν-ς are very common.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

.PREPOSITIONS.

The more common prepositions and their simplest meanings.

A.—PREPOSITIONS WITH ONE CASE.

- I. With the accusative : εἰς (archaic and poetical ἐς).
- II. With the genitive : ἀντί, ἀπό, ἐκ, πρό.
- III. With the dative : ἐν and σὺν.

I. WITH THE ACCUSATIVE.

- (1) εἰς (Latin *in* with the accusative), *to, into*.
 - (a) Of place : ἔφυγον εἰς Ἀθηνᾶς, *they fled to Athens*.
 - (b) Of time : εἰς ἑσπέρᾱν, *towards evening*.
 - (c) Of measure : εἰς διᾱκοσίους, *up to two hundred*.
- (2) Two other prepositions in this class you will once and again meet with : ὡς, *to* (always used with a personal object), and ἀνά, *up, along*.

II. WITH THE GENITIVE.

- (1) ἀντί, *in place of, for*. χρῦσός ἀντὶ χάλκου, *gold instead of bronze*.

Compounded with a verb it conveys the notion of an action counter to some other action.

- (2) ἀπό, *from, away from*.
 - (a) Of place : ἀπ' Ἀθηνῶν, *from Athens*.
 - (b) Of time : ἀπ' ἐκείνης τῆς ἡμέρας, *from that day*.

Compounded with verbs it has besides this meaning also that of *back*—ἀπιέναι, *go away from*; ἀποδιδόναι, *give back*.

- (3) ἐκ, before vowels ἐξ, *out of, from*.
 - (a) Of place : ἐξ Ἀθηνῶν, *out of Athens*.
 - (b) Of time : ἐκ τούτου, *after this*.
 - (c) Of origin : ἐκ Διός, *from Zeus*.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

Compounded with verbs, usually carries the notion of removal from or out of.

(±) *πρό*, *before, for*.

(a) Of place: *πρὸ τῶν θυρῶν*, *before the door*.

(b) Of time: *πρὸ τῆς εἰρήνης*, *before the peace*.

(c) Of preference: *πρὸ τούτων*, *sooner than this*.

These meanings are all found in compounds.

III. WITH THE DATIVE.

(1) *ἐν* (Latin *in* with the ablative), *in*, in answers to the question *where?*

(a) Of place: *ἐν Ἀθήναις*, *in Athens*.

(b) Of time: *ἐν τῇ ἑορτῇ*, *in the feast*.

Compounded with verbs it has most frequently this sense.

2) *σύν* (earlier and in poets *ξύν*), *with*, common in poetry, but in Attic prose only in a few phrases, its place being taken by *μετά*.

This preposition, however (and not *μετά*), is used to compound with simple verbs to add the idea of association or fellowship.

B.—PREPOSITIONS WITH TWO CASES.

Genitive and Accusative.

(1) *διά*, *through*.

I. With the GENITIVE (Latin *per*)—

(a) Of place: *διὰ τῆς πολεμίας χώρας*, *through the enemy's country*; but also often at an interval of, as *διὰ πολλοῦ*, at a long interval.

(b) Of time: *δι' ἡμέρας ὅλης*, *through the whole day*, but also commonly at an interval of, as *διὰ πολλοῦ*, at a long interval.

(c) Instrumental: *δι' ἀγγέλου*, *by a messenger*.

Vowels long by nature, except α and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

II. With the ACCUSATIVE (Latin *propter*)—

διὰ νόσον, *owing to illness*; δι' ἐμέ, *owing to me*.

Compounded with verbs it adds the meanings

(1) *thoroughly, right through*, or (2) *parting* (Latin *dis*).

(2) **κατά**, *down*.

I. With the GENITIVE—

(a) Of place: *κατὰ τῶν πετρῶν, down from the rocks*; *κατὰ τῶν χειρῶν, down over the hands*; *κατὰ γῆς ἵέναι, to go under the earth*.

(b) Metaphorically: *κατὰ Φιλίππου ψεύδεσθαι, to tell lies against Philip*.

II. With the ACCUSATIVE—

(a) Of place—most general in its meaning: *κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλατταν, by land and sea*; *κατὰ τὸ δεξιὸν κέρας, at the place where the right wing was, on the right wing*.

(b) Of time—most general in its meaning: *κατ' ἐκείνον τὸν χρόνον, about that time*.

(c) Metaphorically: *κατὰ τοὺς νόμους, according to the laws*.

Compounded with verbs it adds the meanings of *downwards* and *against*, and also sometimes gives a transitive force to an intransitive verb, as *σιωπᾶν, to be silent*, but *κατασιωπᾶν, to silence*.

(3) **ὑπέρ**, *over*.

I. With the GENITIVE—

(a) Of place: *ὑπὲρ κεφαλῆς, over-head*.

(b) On behalf of: *ὑπὲρ τῆς πατρίδος, for one's country's sake*.

II. With the ACCUSATIVE—

Beyond in various relations: *ὑπὲρ τὴν θάλατταν οἰκεῖν, to live beyond seas*; *ὑπὲρ δύναμιν, beyond one's power, etc.*

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

Compounded with verbs it adds all these senses to the simple verb.

(±) *μετά*.

I. With the GENITIVE, *with, together with*—

μετὰ τοῦ Φιλίππου ἦν, he was with Philip; μετ' ἐλπίδος, with hope.

II. With the ACCUSATIVE, *after*—

μετὰ τὰ Μηδικά, after the Persian war.

When it is desired to add to a simple verb the notion of participation or fellowship *σύν*, not *μετά*, is used; e.g. *συναποθνήσκειν, to die with*, but *he died with his friends συναπέθανε μετὰ τῶν ἑταίρων.*

C.—PREPOSITIONS WITH THREE CASES.

(1) *ἀμφί*.

I. With the GENITIVE—only poetical = *περί* with the genitive.

II. With the DATIVE—only poetical = *περί* with the dative.

III. With the ACCUSATIVE—

(a) Of place: *οἱ ἀμφὶ Πλατῶνα, the followers of* (lit. *those around*) *Plato.*

(b) Of time: *ἀμφὶ τὸν χειμῶνα, for the winter.*

(c) With numbers: *ἀμφὶ τὰ τριάκοντα ἔτη, about thirty years.*

Compounded with verbs it most commonly adds the meaning of *around*.

(2) *ἐπὶ*.

I. With the GENITIVE—

(a) Of place: (1) in answers to the question *where?* of rest on, *ἐπὶ τῆς νεώς, upon the ship*; (2) in answers to the question *whither?* *ἐπὶ Κορίνθου πλεῖν, to sail in the direction of Corinth.*

Vowels long by nature, except ϵ and ω , are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

- (b) Of time : ἐπὶ τῶν πατέρων, *in the time of our fathers.*
 (c) Other relations : οἱ ἐπὶ τῶν ὀπλιτῶν, *the officers of the infantry.*

II. With the DATIVE—

- (a) Of place (rest near) : ἐπὶ τῇ θαλάττῃ οἰκεῖν, *to live by the sea.*
 (b) Of time : ἐπὶ τούτοις, *upon (i.e. after) this.*
 (c) Other relations : ἐφ' ἡμῖν ἐστίν, *it is in your power;*
 ἐπὶ τούτοις, *on these conditions;* ἐπὶ μισθῷ στρατεύεσθαι, *to serve for hire = ἵνα μισθοῦ τύχῃσι.*

III. With the ACCUSATIVE—

- (a) Of place : (1) *motion to, upon—ἀναβαίνειν ἐφ' ἵππον, to get on to horse-back;* (2) *motion over—ἐπὶ πᾶσαν τὴν Ἑλλάδα, over all Greece.*
 (b) Of time : ἐπὶ πολλὸν χρόνον, *for a long time.*
 (c) Of aim or object : ἐπὶ ξύλα πέμπειν, *to send for wood;* ἐπὶ μάχην ἐξίέναι, *to go out to fight = ὥς μάχωνται.*

Compounded with verbs it adds the ideas of *rest on, motion over, motion against, of sequence in time, feeling at, etc.* It also often gives a transitive sense to an intransitive verb—ἰσχυεῖν, *to be strong;* ἐπισχυεῖν, *to make strong.*

(3) παρά.

I. With the GENITIVE : *from the side of.* παρά τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἦκειν, *to be come from the Athenians.* παρά τοῦ πατρὸς λαμβάνει τὸν ἵππον, *he receives the horse from his father.*

II. With the DATIVE : *by the side of.* παρά τῷ βασιλεῖ, *with the king.* In Attic prose only of persons.

III. With the ACCUSATIVE : *to the presence of.* παρά τὸν βασιλέα ἄγειν, *to bring before the king.*

In more general senses—

Vowels long by nature, except τ and ω , are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

- (a) Of place, *past*, *by*: *παρὰ τὴν πόλιν παρήσαν, they went past the city*; *ἢ παρὰ θάλατταν Μακεδονίᾳ, the seaboard of Macedonia.*
 (b) Of time: *παρ' ὅλον τὸν βίον, during my whole life.*
 (c) *Beyond*, and so *contrary to*: *παρὰ τοὺς νόμους, contrary to the laws.*

Compounded with verbs it adds the notions of *to the side of*, *alongside*, *past*, or *amiss*.

(4) *περί*.

I. With the GENITIVE: *περὶ τοῦ πράγματος κρίνειν, to decide about the business.*

II. With the DATIVE: *περὶ τῇ χειρὶ δακτύλιον ἔχει, he has a ring on his arm*; *δεδιέναι περὶ τῷ χωρίῳ, to fear for the place.*

III. With the ACCUSATIVE—

(a) Of place: *περὶ τὸ τεῖχος μάχεσθαι, to fight round the wall.*

(b) Of time: *περὶ μέσας νύκτας, about midnight.*

(c) With numbers: *περὶ τὰ ἑξήκοντα, about sixty.*

Compounded with verbs it adds the notion of *round*, or of *exceedingly*.

(5) *πρός*.

I. With the GENITIVE: (1) of directions, our *wards*—*πρὸς βορρᾶ, northwards*; *πρὸς τῆς θαλάττης, seawards*; (2) in adjurations—*πρὸς τῶν θεῶν, by the gods.*

II. With the DATIVE: (1) of place at—*πρὸς Βαβυλῶνι, at Babylon*; (2) in addition to—*πρὸς τούτοις, besides this.*

III. With the ACCUSATIVE—

(a) Of place: *πρὸς τὸν βορρᾶν, northwards* (as with the genitive); *ἦλθον πρὸς ἡμᾶς, they came to us*; *πρὸς τὸν δῆμον λέγειν, to speak to the people.*

(b) Of time: *πρὸς τὴν ἡμέραν ἦν, it was towards day.*

(c) In other relations: *πολεμοῦσι πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους,*

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they make war against the Athenians. Of comparison:
ὡςπερ πέντε πρὸς τρία, *as five to three.*

Compounded with verbs it adds the notion of
towards, of in addition, or of near.

(6) ὑπό.

I. With the GENITIVE—

(a) Of place: ὑπὸ γῆς, *under the earth* (a rare use).

(b) Of the agent—the prose Greek equivalent of the
Latin *a, ab*, with persons: ἡ πόλις ἔαλω ὑπὸ τῶν
Ἀθηναίων, *the city was taken by the Athenians.*

II. With the DATIVE—

(a) Of place (rest under): ὑπὸ δένδρῳ, *under a tree.*

(b) Of subjection: ὑπ' Ἀθηναίους ἦσαν, *they were
subject to the Athenians.*

III. With the ACCUSATIVE—

(a) Of place (motion under): οἱ πολέμοι ἦλθον ὑπὸ
τείχος, *the enemy came under the wall.*

(b) Of time: ὑπὸ νύκτα, *sub noctem, at nightfall.*

Compounded with verbs it adds the notion of
under, or of gradually, or of underhand.

PART II

CHAPTER I

ON §§ I—V

1. THE forms which you have learned in the preceding part of this book belong to the Attic dialect of the Greek language. Other dialects were the Doric, the Ionic, and the Aeolic. The poems of Homer are written in the Ionic dialect, and in the history of Herodotus we see a later form of the same. The Attic is really an offshoot of the Ionic, as the Athenians who inhabited Attica belonged to the Ionian race. But Attic writers struck out a path for themselves, and by the number and excellence of their writings, gave so great importance to the refined Ionic in which they wrote that the Attic must be regarded as distinct from the Ionic. The chief writers in the Attic dialect, taken in its widest sense, were the orators Antiphon, Andocides, Lysias, Isocrates, Isaeus, Aeschines, and Demosthenes, the historians Thucydides and Xenophon, the Philosopher Plato, and the Comic poet Aristophanes. The Tragic poets Aeschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides, wrote in Attic; but in Tragedy, as in imaginative poetry generally, many words and forms of words were allowed which would have been rejected by any pure writer of prose.

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2. A very small portion of Attic literature has come down to us, but it is surprising that so much should have been preserved. For the difficulty of multiplying the copies of an ancient book was very great. All books had to be copied by scribes, and the only letters known were the large and clumsy capitals which could not be written quickly. The small or cursive letters in which Greek books are printed did not come into general use among manuscript copyists till the eighth century after Christ, or about twelve hundred years after the great Attic authors named above wrote.

3. **The Alphabet.**—You will observe that, although there are twenty-four letters, there are not twenty-four distinct sounds in the Greek alphabet. There is no essential difference of sound between epsilon and eta, omicron and omega. In fact η and ω did not exist in the early Attic alphabet, but E and O served to represent both the long and the short sound of the two letters. The other three vowels have each only one letter-sign, which is used indifferently for their long and their short sound. Moreover xi is simply $\kappa\sigma$ and psi is $\pi\sigma$, and the sound of zeta might probably have been given by $\delta\sigma$, while $\tau\tau$, which is as much a double letter as xi, psi, or zeta, has no separate character. On the other hand, gamma has two distinct sounds—a palatal and a nasal. When used as a nasal [$\alpha\gamma\gamma\epsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, $\delta\gamma\kappa\upsilon\beta\omicron\alpha$, $\alpha\gamma\chi\acute{\iota}\omicron\eta\varsigma$] it is sometimes called $\alpha\gamma\mu\alpha$.

One letter which was in use when the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* were composed disappeared at a later time from the Greek alphabet. Its existence is proved by the metre, and in old stone records it is represented by the symbol F. It was pronounced like our F or V and has received the name digamma.

The distinction now made between σ and s was not known till books began to be printed in Greek. The form

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s is of course only the ordinary σ with the last turn directed downwards instead of upwards. When the first part of a compound word ends in sigma, s is sometimes used, as $\pi\rho\sigma\acute{\alpha}\omega$ [$\pi\rho\sigma$, $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\omega$]. The form \eth , which is often used for theta, is only a shorter way of writing θ .

4. **Vowels.**—Attic Greek had twenty-two vowel sounds, namely, α , $\bar{\alpha}$; ϵ , η ; ι , $\bar{\iota}$; \omicron , ω ; υ , $\bar{\upsilon}$; $\alpha\iota$, $\epsilon\iota$, $\omicron\iota$; $\alpha\upsilon$, $\epsilon\upsilon$, $\omicron\upsilon$; $\bar{\alpha}$, $\bar{\eta}$, $\bar{\phi}$; $\alpha\upsilon$, $\eta\upsilon$; $\upsilon\iota$. The diphthongs were produced by the union of the open vowels α , ϵ , η , \omicron , ω with the narrow vowels ι and υ . When the open vowel is long the diphthong is called improper, and if the narrow vowel is iota it is written underneath the hard (iota subscript), as $\bar{\alpha}\iota$, $\bar{\eta}\iota$, $\bar{\phi}\iota$. When written in capitals, α , η , ϕ appear as AI , HI , OI ; or if a word beginning with such a diphthong requires a capital, the iota is still brought into line, as $\text{Αι}\omega\eta\varsigma$ for $\bar{\alpha}\iota\omega\eta\varsigma$. Indeed in all but the latest manuscripts the iota which we now write subscript was written in line with the other letters (adscript). By the union of the two narrow vowels the diphthong $\upsilon\iota$ is produced.

5. **Consonants.**—The dentals are also called linguals, which is a wider term, and in a wide sense may be said to include not only the mutes, but also σ , λ , ν , and ρ . The letter μ , though not belonging to the mutes, is a labial. We may now arrange all the consonants in three classes.

Labials	π	β	ϕ	μ
Palatals	κ	γ	χ	
Linguals	τ	δ	θ	σ λ ν ρ .

6. **Signs.**—Besides its use to mark the absence of the spiritus asper, the sign ' is also used to indicate the elision of one vowel before another, as $\tau\alpha\upsilon\tau'$ $\acute{\epsilon}\phi\eta$ for $\tau\alpha\upsilon\tau\alpha$ $\acute{\epsilon}\phi\eta$, and to show that two words have been run together, as $\kappa\acute{\alpha}\tau\alpha$ for

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καὶ εἶτα. In the first case it is called apostrophe, in the second coronis.

In writing Greek we use the same marks as in English for diaeresis, the full stop, and the comma; but in Greek there is no note of exclamation, and the colon or semicolon is represented by · as ὥρα while the English semicolon supplies the place of our note of interrogation, as τί ταῦτα; *what is this?* There are also three signs used to mark accent. In the sentence ἐγὼ ταῦτα λέγω, the accent of the first word is the grave, of the second the circumflex, and of the third the acute. Accents are written to the left of capitals, and on the second vowel of a diphthong, as Ὅμηρος, εἴστομος. It must be understood that all this last paragraph refers only to Greek as now written, and not at all to ancient Greek, which had no system of punctuation, and did not mark accents.

CHAPTER II

ON § VI

7. THE real difficulty of inflexion consists in the collision of the stem and the ending. Vowels collide with vowels, and consonants with consonants to form discordant sounds. Such discordancy is removed by the four methods of contraction, assimilation, dissimilation, and vowel compensation for consonantal loss. Contraction is used in the case of vowels; by the other three methods consonants are brought into harmony.

8. **Contraction.**—The Attic dialect used contraction wherever it was possible, and in a natural way. If you

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know the first part of this Grammar well, you will have no further difficulty with contraction. But you will have noticed a few inconsistencies, and some apparent difficulties. One striking inconsistency is that in the plural of the first declension, and in neuter nouns of the second, *εα* contracts to *α* and not to *η*: as *χρῦτέας* *χρῦσᾶς*; *ὄσ τεα*, *ὄσ τᾶ*. In other cases, as in the third declension, this happens only when the *εα* is preceded by a vowel or rho, as *ὑγιῆς*, *healthy*, accusative *ὑγιᾶ* for *ὑγιέα*. In *εας*, of the accusative plural of the third declension, we find *εα* contracted to *ει*, as *πήχεις* for *πήχ eas*, *πρέσβεις* for *πρέσβ eas*.

In the dual of the third declension in Attic *εε* becomes *η*, as *ἄσση*, *εὐγενῆ*. In the nominative plural this happens only in masculine nouns in *εις*, as *βασιλῆς* for *βασιλέες*. It is true that the broad sound of omicron generally prevails over other sounds, but in contracted adjectives it disappears altogether before *α*, *η*, *αι*, *η*; as *διπλόα*, *διπλᾶ*; *διπλόη*, *διπλῆ*; *διπλόαι*, *διπλαί*; *διπλόη*, *διπλῆ*.

9. Assimilation.—When two mutes come together, the latter of which is a dental, the former must be changed to the same order as the dental. Before a hard dental the other mute becomes hard, before a soft dental soft, and before an aspirate it becomes aspirated; or, referring to the table on page 2, the former letter must be changed so as to be in the same vertical position as the second. Thus:—

Before *τ* palatals become *κ*, labials become *π*.

” *δ* ” ” *γ*, ” *β*.

” *θ* ” ” *χ*, ” *φ*.

It is to assimilation also that the following changes are due. Before *μ*, palatals become *γ*, labials *μ*, and dentals *σ*. When *ν* comes before a labial it is changed into *μ*, before a palatal into *γ*, and before *λ* and *ρ* into *λ* and *ρ*.

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Examples of these changes are—

μέμιγ-ται	to	μέμικ-ται	τέτριβ-ται	to	τέτριπ-ται
έχ-τέος	to	έκ-τέος	γέγραφ-ται	to	γέγραπ-ται
πλέκ-δην	to	πλέγ-δην	λείπ-δην	to	λείβ-δην
νύχ-δην	to	νύγ-δην	κρύφ-δην	to	κρύβ-δην
έπλέκ-θην	to	έπλέχ-θην	έπέμπ-θην	to	έπέμφ-θην
έξεύγ-θην	to	έξεύχ-θην	έτρίβ-θην	to	έτρίφ-θην
πέπλεκ-μαι	to	πέπλεγ-μαι			
τέτυχ-μαι	to	τέτυγ-μαι			
λέλειπ-μαι	to	λέλειμ-μαι			
γραφ-μή	to	γραμ-μή			
ήνυτ-μαι	to	ήνυσ-μαι			
ίδ-μεν	to	ϊσ-μεν			
πέπειθ-μαι	to	πέπεισ-μαι			
έν-πλέκω	to	έμ-πλέκω			
έν-βάλλω	to	έμ-βάλλω			
έν-φύω	to	έμ-φύω			
έν-μίννυμι	to	έμ-μίννυμι			
έν-κρατής	to	έγ-κρατής			
έν-γράφω	to	έγ-γράφω			
έν-χάσκω	to	έγ-χάσκω			
έν-λείπω	to	έλ-λείπω			
συν-ρέω	to	συρ-ρέω			

10. Dissimilation.—By this is meant all such changes as *θί-θημι* into *τι-θημι*, and *λύθη-θι* into *λύθη-τι*. When a dental comes into collision with a dental, the first is changed to sigma, as *πέπειθαι* to *πέπεισται*. Elision may be regarded as dissimilation extended. By elision we understand the

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simple disappearance of one of the discordant letters—as in λάμπας for λαμπ-αδς, and ἡγεμόσι for ἡγεμον-σι.

Compensatory lengthening.—You already know what is meant by this. In ἔδοῦσι the second syllable is long by nature, whereas in ἔδοντ-σι, which must have been its primitive form, the same syllable is long by position. In other words, to compensate for the loss of τ, the vowel-sound was lengthened. In the case of α, ι, and υ the vowel simply becomes long instead of short, but ε like ο is lengthened to a diphthong, except in the dative plural of the anomalous adjective χαρίεις—see p. 40.

CHAPTER III

ON § VII

11. A striking peculiarity in Greek is the dual number. Very few other languages possess it. In Latin there remain a few traces of it as in *duo, ambo, octo*. It is properly used only of things which go in pairs, as, *the ears, the eyes, the feet*, τὼ ὦτε, τὼ ὀφθαλμοί, τὼ πόδε, or of persons circumstanced alike, as, τὼ ἀδελφῷ, *pair of brothers*, τὼ ἵππῳ, *span of horses*, τὼ πόλιν, *two cities* in league with one another, or in some way circumstanced alike. Accordingly it is sometimes used with a singular verb. Even in cases like those mentioned above the place of the dual may always be supplied by the plural, but in the Attic dialect it occurs very frequently, and often with δύο or ἄμφω added. Thus we may use either τὼ τραπέζῃ or τὼ δύο τραπέζῃ, for *the two tables*. We may compare the way in which μικρόν is used with diminutives, as τὸ μικρόν παιδάριον, *the little young child*.

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12. But the dual has not that completeness which the other two numbers have. Substantives have never more than two distinct dual forms—one representing the nominative, vocative, and accusative cases, and the other the genitive and dative. In fact in Attic two forms serve to express all the cases and genders dual of the article, of the demonstrative and relative pronouns, and of all adjectives in *ος, η, ον, or ος, ος, ον*.

Further, *λϋοντε, πλέκοντε* and like forms are in Attic preferred to *λυούσᾱ, πλεκούσᾱ*, etc.

13. The Active voice of the verb has no first person Dual, and the first person dual of the middle and passive never occurs in Attic prose or comedy.¹ In the principal tenses of the indicative and in the subjunctive there is only one form for the second and the third persons. The imperative of the middle voice has no distinct form for the third person dual, but uses the plural form instead, *e.g.*, *λυσάσθων*, *let them loose for themselves*, or *let them two loose for themselves*.

Further, even when dual forms did exist, the Greeks often preferred to use a plural verb with a substantive in the dual.

14. Of the cases you must pay special attention to the vocative. The rules for forming the vocative of the first declension hold good in all cases, but Attic writers could also on emergency use the nominative, as *ὦ κριτῆς ἄριστε*. In the second declension the true vocative is much more frequent than the nominative, except in the case of *θεός*, which has never its true vocative form. In poetry, however, it is not unusual to find the nominative used for the vocative.

¹ It occurs in classical Greek only thrice, Hom. *Il.* xxiii. 485, *περιδόμεθον*, Soph. *El.* 950, *λελείμεθον*, and *Phil.* 1079, *ὀρμώμεθον*. We cannot accept as true Attic such forms as are found only in tragedy, and the fact that in these three cases the metre would allow of the plural casts a doubt on the existence of words differing so little from the plural forms.

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In the third declension it may be set down as a general rule that the nominative may in all cases be used as a vocative. Some words have no vocative form distinct from the nominative, and others, though possessed of a special form, rarely use it.

15. The following rules will help you to form the vocative case :—

(1) Stems which end in a mute preceded by a vowel have no vocative form distinct from the nominative, as *φυλακ*, *λαμπαδ*, etc., vocative, *φύλαξ*, *λάμπας*.

Exceptions are stems in -ιδ, as *Ἄρτεμις* (stem *Ἄρτεμιδ*), vocative, *Ἄρτεμι*; *τυραννίς* (stem, *τυραννιδ*), vocative, *τυραννί*, *power*; *παῖς* (stem, *παιδ*, orig. *παῖδ*), vocative, *παῖ*, *boy*.

(2) Stems ending in nu or rho preceded by a long vowel have no vocative distinct from the nominative, as *Ἑλλην*, *Greek*, *θήρ*, *wild-beast*.

Exceptions are *Ποσειδών*, vocative, *Πόσειδον* (stem, *Ποσειδων*); *Ἀπόλλων*, vocative, *Ἄπολλον* (stem, *Ἀπολλων*); *σωτήρ*, *saviour*, vocative, *σῶτερ* (stem, *σωτηρ*); and sometimes *Χάρων*, *Charon*, vocative, *Χάρον* (stem, *Χαρων*).

(3) Stems ending in nu or rho preceded by a short vowel have no separate vocative form if the last syllable of the nominative is accented, as *ἡγεμών*, *leader*, vocative, *ἡγεμών* (stem, *ἡγεμον*); *ἄήρ*, *air*, vocative, *ἄήρ* (stem, *ἄερ*).

The only word in common use which is an exception to this rule is *πατήρ*, *father*, vocative, *πάτερ* (stem, *πατερ*).

(4) But if the last syllable is not accented, these stems occasionally form a vocative, as *δαίμων*, *deity*, vocative, *δαίμον* (stem, *δαιμον*), *μήτηρ*, *mother*, vocative, *μήτερ* (stem, *μητερ*); *ῥήτωρ*, *orator*, vocative, *ῥήτορ* (stem, *ρητορ*). Adjectives, *κακοδαίμων*, *unfortunate*, vocative, *κακόδαιμον* (stem, *κακοδαιμον*); *τάλας*, *wretched*, vocative, *τάλαν* (stem, *ταλαν*).

But in these cases the nominative is still very often used

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as a vocative. Thus we may have $\bar{\omega}$ μήτηρ, $\bar{\omega}$ κύων, $\bar{\omega}$ ἀλάστωρ, $\bar{\omega}$ κακοδαίμων, $\bar{\omega}$ τάλας, $\bar{\omega}$ μέλας, as well as $\bar{\omega}$ μητερ, $\bar{\omega}$ κύοι, $\bar{\omega}$ ἀλαστωρ, $\bar{\omega}$ κακοδαίμον, $\bar{\omega}$ τάλαν, $\bar{\omega}$ μέλαν.

(5) Stems ending in $\nu\tau$ have occasionally a vocative, but by no means often. The nominative form, except in a few words, is far the more common of the two. Thus Homer uses $\bar{\omega}$ Αἴαν as the vocative of Αἴας (stem, Αἴαντ), whereas Attic writers invariably prefer the nominative form Αἴας. On the other hand γέρων, *old man* (stem, γεροντ), generally forms a vocative γέρον.

Adjectives are as uncertain as substantives; thus χάριεν, *O graceful one* (stem, χαριεντ), is occasionally found; but $\bar{\omega}$ χαρίεις is the more common.

Participles of the third declension have never a vocative form.

(6) In stems ending in diphthongs, the vocative is generally distinct from the nominative, being the pure stem, as $\bar{\omega}$ βασιλεῦ, $\bar{\omega}$ γραῦ, but even in this case the nominative would not be wrong.

(7) In soft vowel stems the nominative is sometimes preferred, sometimes the true vocative. Thus πόλι does occur, but πόλις is far more common. So $\bar{\omega}$ σύνεσις, or $\bar{\omega}$ σύνεσι; $\bar{\omega}$ ἰχθύ, or $\bar{\omega}$ ἰχθύς, etc.

In the case of adjectives, the nominative is the more often found, as $\bar{\omega}$ γλυκύς.

(8) Stems which elide sigma, as Δημοσθένης, generally form a vocative, as $\bar{\omega}$ Δημόσθενης (nominative, Δημοσθένης). In the case of adjectives the feminine and masculine have the same form, as $\bar{\omega}$ δυστυχὲς ἄνερ, $\bar{\omega}$ δυστυχὲς γύναι, *O unhappy man, O unhappy woman*. But the nominative is also frequently used, as $\bar{\omega}$ δυστυχῆς ἄνερ, $\bar{\omega}$ δυστυχῆς γύναι.

For masculine vocative, μέγας, *great*, generally used the nominative, as $\bar{\omega}$ μέγας αἰθέρ, but μέγα is found once or

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twice. *μεγάλε*, which occurs once in Aeschylus, is probably a licence.

In short there is no limit in Greek to the use of the nominative for the vocative. We may have *ὦ ταλάντατος*, *ὦ Ἀρηῃ*, *ὦ γυνή*, *ὦ κριτής*, or any other nominative form

CHAPTER IV

ON § VII (3)

GENDER

16. THE gender of Greek substantives is ascertained sometimes by their meaning, sometimes by their form.

As in English, so in Greek, difference in sex may be expressed in different ways. In some cases distinct words are used, as *ὁ ἀνὴρ*, *ἡ γυνή*, *the man*, *the woman*; *ὁ πατήρ*, *ἡ μήτηρ*, *the father*, *the mother*; *ὁ υἱός*, *ἡ θυγάτηρ*, *the son*, *the daughter*; in others the distinction is made by means of termination, as *ὁ λέων*, *ἡ λέαινα*, *the lion*, *the lioness*; *ὁ δεσπότης*, *ἡ δεσπότης*, *the master*, *the mistress*; in others again the same form serves both genders, as *ὁ, ἡ θεός*, *the god*, *ὁ, ἡ μάρτυς*, *the witness*, *ὁ, ἡ παῖς*, *the child*.

17. Of the names of beasts, most are common, as *ὁ, ἡ κύων*, *ὁ, ἡ ἵππος*, *ὁ, ἡ βοῦς*; but it occasionally happens that a word signifying an animal with sex has grammatically only one gender, as *ὁ δελφίς*, *dolphin*, *ὁ λαγός*, *hare*, *ἡ ἀλώπηξ*, *fox*, *ἡ χελιδών*, *swallow*. In such cases the gender when necessary was expressed by the words *ἄρρην* and *θήλυς*, as *ὁ θήλυς λαγός*, *the doe-hare*, *ὁ θήλυς δελφίς*, *the she-dolphin*, *ἡ ἄρρην χελιδών*, *the male-swallow*, *ἡ ἄρρην ἀλώπηξ*, *the dog fox*.

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18. Besides the names of masculine beings, **Masculine** are the names of all winds and months, and of most rivers; as ὁ Γαμηλιών, *the (month) Gamelion*, ὁ βορρᾶς, *the north wind*, ὁ Ἰλισός, *the (river) Ilissus*. The reason probably is that the Greek words for river, wind, and month—ποταμός, ἄνεμος, μήν—are all masculine.

Exceptions.—Diminutives are neuter, even when they signify males; as, τὸ ἀνθρώπιον, *the manikin*. τὸ ἀνδράποδον, *the slave*, is also neuter.

A few names of rivers are feminine. Of these the most notable are the fabulous streams ἡ Λήθη, and ἡ Στύξ.

Most names of mountains are masculine, but those ending in -ον are neuter, and in -η feminine. A few others are also feminine, as ἡ Πάρνης.

19. **Feminine** are the names of females, of lands, islands, cities, trees, and plants, and of abstract words, as ἡ Ἀφροδίτη, *Aphrodite*, ἡ γυνή, *woman*, ἡ Λεόντιον, *Leontion*, ἡ Γλυκέριον, *Glycerium*, ἡ Ἀττική, *Attica*, ἡ Κέως, *the (island) Ceos*, ἡ Λακεδαίμων, *the (city) Lacedaemon*, ἡ πίνυς, *the pine*, ἡ δικαιοσύνη, *justice*.

Exceptions.—Diminutives are neuter even when they signify females, as τὸ γύναιον, *the little woman*. Of names of countries, Ἑλλησπόντος is masculine, and Δέλτα neuter, the former being really Ἑλλης πόντος and the other the name of a letter of the alphabet.

Of the names of islands, those in -ον are neuter.

Of the names of cities, there are many which are not feminine. Of these the most common are τὸ Ἄργος, τὸ Ἴλιον, τὰ Ἀβδηρα, οἱ Δελφοί.

Of the names of trees and plants masculine are φοῖνιξ, *palm*, φελλός, *cork*, κιττός, *ivy*, and some others; neuter are those ending in -ον and -ι, as πράσον, *leek*, πέπερι, *pepper*.

20. **Neuter** are the names of most fruits, of the letters, the

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infinitive used substantively, and every word when referred to merely as a word; as τὸ μήλον, *the apple*, τὸ σίγμα, *sigma*, τὸ γυνή, *the (word) woman*, τὸ ζῆν, *life*.

21. **First Declension**, masculine are all substantives which end in *ας* or *ης*; feminine all in *α*, *η*.

22. **Second Declension**, masculine in *ων*; neuter those in *ον*, *ων*.

Exceptions.—All words in *ον*, *ων* are neuter, except the names of women, as ἡ Γαλκέρειον; but there are many words in *ος* which are feminine. The most important you have learned on page 9. Others are :—

κέρκος, *tail*.

μήρυθος, *cord*.

τρίβος, *footpath*.

ἄμαξιτός, *carriage-road*.

κάπετος, *ditch*.

} like κέλευθος, ἀτραπός,
ὁδός, τάφος.

κιβωτός, *chest*.

χηλός, *coffer*.

κάρδοπος, *kneading-trough*.

πύελος, *bathing-tub*.

λήκυθος, *oil-flask*.

πρόχους (οος), *ewer*.

ἄκατος, *boat*.

} things hollow, like ληνός,
σορός, γνάθος, κάμινος.

σμάραγδος, *emerald*.

σάπφειρος, *lapis lazuli*.

μίλτος, *ochre*.

ἄσφαλτος, *bitumen*.

ἤλεκτρος, *amber*.

ἄμμος, *sand*.

} names of earths and stones,
like ψῆφος, ψάμμος,
πλίνθος, σποδός, βά-
σανος.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

ψάμαθος, *sand*.

ἄσβολος, *soot*.

βῶλος, *clod*.

ῥαλος, *glass*.

κόπρος, *dung*.

γύψος, *chalk*.

And others.

} names of earths and stones.

NOTE.—ὁ λίθος, *stone*, but ἡ λίθος of some particular stone, like the diamond; ὁ κρύσταλλος, *ice*, ἡ κρύσταλλος, *crystal*.

Other words are merely feminine adjectives, the substantives originally attached to them having dropped off; as—

ἡ αὐλῆος (θύρᾱ), *the house-door*.

ἡ διάλεκτος (φωνή), *dialect*.

ἡ σύγκλητος (ἐκκλησία), *senate*.

ἡ διάμετρος (γραμμή), *diameter*.

ἡ ἄνυδρος (χώρᾱ), *desert*.

ἡ βάρβαρος (γῆ), *foreign land*.

ἡ περίχωρος (γῆ), *neighbourhood*.

23. Third Declension.—Masculine are :—

(1) All substantives in ἄν, ᾱς (gen. αντος) and εως.

(2) All substantives in ην and ηρ, except the poetical words ἡ φρήν (gen. φρενός), *spirit*, ἡ κήρ, *doom*, and τὸ κῆρ, *heart*.

(3) All substantives in ης except ἐσθής (gen. ἐσθῆτος), *raiment*, and abstract nouns in της, as ταχυτής (gen. ταχυτῆτος), *speed*.

(4) All substantives in ειρ and ους, except ἡ χεῖρ (gen. χειρός), *hand*, and τὸ οὖς (gen. ὠτός), *ear*.

(5) All substantives in ων (gen. ωνος and οντος), ωρ and

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ωσ (gen. ωτος and ωος), except τὸ ὕδωρ (gen. ὕδατος), *water*, and τὸ φῶς (gen. φωτός), *light*, and the rare words ἡ κώδων (gen. κώδωνος), *bell*, and τὸ σκῶρ (gen. σκατός), *dirt*.

24. **Feminine** are :—

(1) All substantives in αυς, ως, (gen. οvs) and ας (gen. αδος).

(2) All substantives in εις and ις except ὁ ὄφις (gen. ὄφεως) *snake*, and the rare words ὁ κτεῖς, (gen. κτειός) *comb*, ὁ δελφίς (gen. δελφίνος) *dolphin*, and ὁ ἔχis (gen. ἔχεως) *adder*.

(3) All substantives in υς except ὁ βότρυς (gen. βότρυος) *grapecluster*, ὁ ἰχθύς (gen. ἰχθύος) *fish*, ὁ μῦς (gen. μυός) *mouse*, ὁ στάχυς (gen. στάχυος) *ear of corn*, ὁ νέκυς (gen. νέκυος) *dead body*, ὁ πῆχυς (gen. πήχεως) *fore-arm*, and ὁ πέλεκυς (gen. πελέκεως) *axe*.

(4) All substantives in ων (gen. ονος) except ὁ ἄκμων, *anvil*; ὁ κανὼν *rule*; and ὁ κίων, *pillar*.

25. **Neuter** are :—

(1) All substantives in α, αν, ι, εν, ες, ον, ορ, ος, ι.

(2) All substantives in αρ, ας, (gen. ατος or ως) except the rare words ὁ ψάρ (gen. ψᾶρός) *starling*, and ὁ λᾶς (gen. λᾶος) *stone*.

26. Substantives in ξ are partly masculine, partly feminine; those in ψ are masculine, with the exceptions of ἡ λαίλαψ, *hurricane* (gen. λαίλαπος); ἡ φλέψ, *vein* (gen. φλεβός); ἡ χέρνιψ, *water for the hands* (gen. χέρνιβος); and the defective ἡ ὄψ, *voice*.

CHAPTER V

ACCENTUATION

27. Of the three marks of accent mentioned on p. 170 the grave is not written in Greek except when it represents a subdued acute. Thus in the sentence *οἶτος ἔδησε τὸν ἵππον* (*he tied the horse*), the word *τὸν* has the grave accent simply because there is no pause immediately after it sufficient to allow of its receiving the full force of the acute. But *οἶτος*, *ἔδησε*, and *ἵππον* have really the grave accent on those syllables not already accented, and might be written *οἶτὸς*, *ἔδῃσε*, *ἱππὸν*.

28. The acute can stand upon any one of the three last, the circumflex upon either of the two last syllables. A word is called oxytone, perispomenon, or barytone, according as the last syllable has the acute, the circumflex, or neither. A word having the acute upon the last syllable but one is called paroxytone, upon the last but two proparoxytone; e.g., *ἵππος* is paroxytone, *ἔδησε* proparoxytone. A word having the circumflex upon the last syllable but one is called properispomenon, as *οἶτος*.

29. The acute may be on long or short syllables, the circumflex only on such syllables as are long by nature.

The acute accent can be on the last syllable but two only if the last is short, as *εὐμορφος*, but not *εὐμορφου*.

The circumflex can be on the last but one only if the last be short by nature, as *σῶκον*, but not *σῶκου*.

The diphthongs *αι* and *οι* are treated as short, as *ἄνθρωποι*, *μοῦσαι*, and if the last syllable is long by position it does not prevent the preceding syllable from having the circumflex.

A last syllable but one when long by nature, if accented

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at all, must have the circumflex whenever the last syllable is short by nature, as ἦγον, not ῆγον, γυναικες, not γυναικες.

Exceptions like ὥστε are only apparent. See *infra*, § 35 (4) *Obs.*

30. The accent of a word is altered by the changes which a word undergoes in inflexion, contraction, etc.

No syllable requires an accent from the mere fact of contraction.

A contracted final syllable has the circumflex if the first of the uncontracted syllables was accented, as, τιμάει, τιμᾷ, χρῶσθαι, χρῶσθαι; but the acute if the last was accented, as γεγάως, γεγάως.

31. When an oxytone word undergoes elision, if a preposition or a conjunction, it loses its accent altogether, but in all other cases throws it back upon the previous syllable, as παρ' ἐμοῦ for παρὰ ἐμοῦ, οὐδ' ἐγώ for οὐδὲ ἐγώ, but δεινὸν ἔπη (for δεινὰ ἔπη).

32. In the case of crasis, the accent of the first word disappears, as τὰγαθὰ for τὰ ἀγαθὰ. But if the second word is paroxytone, and its accented syllable becomes through crasis long by nature, that syllable acquires the circumflex, as τὰργα for τὰ ἔργα.

33. When placed after the word to which they belong all dissyllabic prepositions except ἀμφί, ἀντί, ἀνά, διά, throw their accent back on to their first syllable, as κακῶν ἀπο ἀπὸ κακῶν.

34. As in Latin we find some words which always adhere to the word which precedes them, so in Greek there are certain words which have so little individuality that they throw their accent on to the preceding word. These Greek equivalents of the Latin *-que*, *ne*, etc., are called *Enclitics*, and are as follows:—

- (1) All the forms of the indefinite pronoun τις, τι (see

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

p. 60), and the indefinite adverbs που, ποι, πη, πως, ποθεν, πω, ποτε.

(2) The particles γε, τε, νυν, περ, τοι, and δε (meaning *towards*, and always attached to the preceding word).

(3) Of the personal pronouns the forms με, μου, μοι, and also (unless emphatic, or after a preposition) σε, σου, σοι, έ, οί, σφε, σφιν, σφισι(ν).

(4) The present indicative of εἰμί (except in the second person singular), unless it be emphatic, or stand at the beginning of a clause, or follow ἀλλά, οὐκ, μή, εἰ, ὥς, καί, τοῦτο. In these cases ἔστι is always paroxytone, as ἔστι γὰρ τοῦτο, μείζον οὐκ ἔστι κακόν, etc.

35. Enclitics throw their accent back on the preceding word in the following way:—

(1) A preceding oxytone does not subdue its accent to the grave, as καλόν τι, *something beautiful*.

(2) After a perispome the accent of the enclitic is entirely lost, as καλῶς τε, *and beautifully*.

(3) After a paroxytone, enclitics of one syllable lose their accent, enclitics of two syllables retain their accent on their last syllable, as, λόγος τις, *a certain speech*, but λόγοι τινές, *some speeches*.

(4) Proparoxytones and properispomes receive from a following enclitic an additional accent on their last syllable, as, δείξόν μοι, *show me*; ἀνθρωπός τις, *a certain man*.

Observation.—By these rules are explained such apparent exceptions to § 29 as ὥστε for ὥς τε, ὥσπερ for ὥς περ, etc.

(5) When several enclitics follow one another each throws its accent upon the preceding, as εἰ τίς μοί φησί ποτε, *If any one ever says to me*.

36. Certain words have no accent. These are:—

(1) Of the article the forms ὁ, ἡ, οἱ, αἱ.

(2) The prepositions ἐν, εἰς or ἐς, ὡς, ἐκ or ἐξ.

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(3) The conjunctions *εἰ* and *ὥς*.

(4) The negative *οὐ*, *οὐκ*, or *οὐχ*.

These may be accented, but only when they are at the end of a sentence or precede an enclitic, as *φῆς ἢ οὐ*; *do you say so or not?* *οὐ φησι*, *he denies*.

37. The accent of words changes with inflection. In regard to substantives and adjectives, the principal rule is—Knowing the accent of the nominative singular, accent the other cases on the same syllable if the last syllable permits; otherwise accent the following syllable. Exceptions to this rule will be given as they occur.

38. But verbs throw their accent as far back as the last syllable permits, with this reservation, that in compound verbs the accent must not precede the augment, *λύομεν* *λελύκαμεν*, *ἐλέλυντο*, but *παρέσχον*, not *πάρεσχον*, *παρεῖχον* not *πάρειχον*.

The main exceptions to this rule are these:—

(1) Accented on the penult, the first aorist active infinitive, the second aorist middle infinitive, the perfect middle infinitive and participle, *τιμῆσαι*, *πιθέσθαι*, *λελύσθαι*, *λελυμένος*.

(2) Oxytone are the second aorist participle active; participles in *εις*, *ους*, *ῆς*, *ως*, and *present* participles in *-ῶς*, as *πιθῶν*, *λυθείς*, *διδούς*, *δεικνύς*, *λελυκώς*, *ιστάς* (but *λύσᾶς*).

(3). Perispomena are the second aorist active infinitive, and (except in verbs compounded with a dissyllabic preposition) the second person singular, second aorist imperative middle, as *πιθεῖν*, *πιθοῦ*, *προδοῦ*, but *παραλάβον*.

Observation 1.—Participles in their inflexion are accented as nouns, not as verbs.

Observation 2.—The diphthongs *αι* and *οι* are in the optative mood regarded as long, not as short.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

CHAPTER VI

§§X.—XVII

FIRST DECLENSION

39. Of the words you have already learned, *Ἑρμῆς* is really a contracted form of an older *Ἑρμέας*. There are also a few feminine nouns contracted in the same way, as *συκῆ*, *fig-tree*, for *συκέα*.

N. V.	<i>συκῆ</i>
A.	<i>συκῆν.</i>
G.	<i>συκῆς.</i>
D.	<i>συκῇ</i>

But a few contract the *εα* into *α*, which they retain throughout, as *μνᾶ*, *mina* (*a sum of money*), for *μνέας*; *βορᾶς*, *north wind*, for *βορέας*.

N.	<i>μνᾶ.</i>	<i>βορᾶς.</i>
V.	<i>μνᾶ.</i>	<i>βορᾶ.</i>
A.	<i>μνᾶν.</i>	<i>βορᾶν.</i>
G.	<i>μνᾶς.</i>	<i>βορᾶ</i>
D.	<i>μνᾷ.</i>	<i>βορᾷ</i>

The plural is always the same whether for masculine or feminine, for contracted or uncontracted nouns.

40. The dative plural was originally formed by adding *σι* to the stem, as, stem *τίμα*, dative plural *τίμα-σι*, and this longer form you will find in Attic poetry, and occasionally in elevated prose.

The genitive plural was formed by adding *-ων* to the stem, as *τίμά-ων*, which became by contraction *τίμῶν*. It is due to this fact that all nouns of the first declension have

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the circumflex on the last syllable of their genitive plural. Adjectives do not follow this rule, and two rare substantives are exceptions, namely, *χρήστης*, a usurer, *χρήστων*, and *ἐτησία*, trade-winds, *ἐτησίων*.

41. additional examples for practice.

FEMININE

θύρᾱ, door.	δόξα, opinion.	μάχη, fight.
ἡμέρᾱ, day.	τράπεζα, table.	τροφή, nurture.
μοῖρα, fate.	ἄκανθα, thorn.	ψυχή, soul.
γέφυρα, bridge.	μέριμνα, care.	πύλη, gate.
μάχαιρα, sword.	θεράπαινα, handmaid.	λύπη, pain.
φιλίᾱ, friendship.	λέαινα, lioness.	κλίνη, bed.
εὖνοια, goodwill.	δίψα, thirst.	ἀρέτη, virtue.
παιδεία, education.	χλαῖνα, cloak.	μορφή, form.
στρατεία, expedition.	δίαίτα, way of life.	κώμη, village.

MASCULINE

Λοξίᾱς, Loxias.	τεχνίτης, artificer.
προδότης, traitor.	εὐεργέτης, benefactor.
ποιητής, poet.	ληστής, robber.
μαθητής, scholar.	ὀπλίτης, heavy-armed soldier.
στρατιώτης, soldier.	βουλευτής, councillor.
δεσπότης, master.	ἀθλητής, champion.

CONTRACTED

γῆ, earth.

Ἀθηνᾶ (the goddess) Athena

42. If you examine the above examples you will find—

(1) That α remains in the nominative singular after ε, ι, ρ, σ, ξ, ψ, ττ, λλ, and in the feminine designation αῖνα.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

Exceptions are κόρη, *girl*; the rare word κόρη, *temple* (of the head); and the poetical ἔρση, *dev.*

(2) That after all other letters, whether vowels or consonants, α is changed to η. Exceptions are στοά, *colonnade*; χροά, *colour*, τόλμα, *boldness*, δίατα, *way of life*; ἔχιδνα, *adder*, and the poetical μέριμνα, *care*.

SECOND DECLENSION

43. The dative plural was originally formed by adding *σι* to the stem, as λόγο-σι. This longer form you will find in Attic poetry, and sometimes even in prose.

44. Additional examples for practice

ὁ πόνος, labour	τὸ μέτρον, measure.
χρόνος, time.	δεῖπνον, dinner.
δῆμος, people.	πεδῖον, plain.
οἶκος, house.	δῶρον, present.
πλοῦτος, wealth.	ζυγόν, yoke.
ὀφθαλμός, eye.	τόξον, bow.
ἵππος, horse.	χωρίον, place.
ἀριθμός, number.	πτερόν, wing.
ποταμός, river.	ἱμάτιον, cloak.
πόλεμος, war.	

For feminine nouns, see page 119, § 22.

CONTRACTED

ὁ ῥοῦς, stream.	ὁ θυγατρίδοῦς, daughter's son.
νοῦς, mind.	τὸ κανοῦν, basket.
χρῦσοχοῦς, goldsmith.	

Vowels long by nature, except *η* and *ω*, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

In these contracted words there are some irregularities of accent, namely—

(1) The nominative, accusative, and vocative dual are made oxytone, contrary to § 30.

(2) Compound words have the accent on the last syllable but one, contrary to § 30; as, εἰσπλῶ for εἰσπλόῳ.

ATTIC DECLENSION.

45. The forms like νεός have been called Attic. Additional examples are—

ὁ λαγώς, *hare*.
 λεώς, *people*.
 Ἄθως, *Mount Athos*.
 Μίνως, *Minos*.
 ἡ ἄλως, *threshing-floor*.
 Κέως, *Ceos (island)*.
 Κώς, *Cos (island)*.
 ἔως, *dawn*.

Of these words all but λεώς may have their accusative irregular in omega, and ἔως always has; as λαγών or λαγώ, but λεών and ἔω.

46. The accentuation is irregular: (1) εω passes as one syllable as regards accent; (2) in the genitive and dative the last syllable when accented has the acute, in violation of the rule that, *In genitives and datives of all numbers a long final syllable when accented takes the circumflex*.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

CHAPTER VII

§§ XVIII. ff

THIRD DECLENSION

47. Words belonging to this Declension violate the general rules of accentuation in this, that words of one syllable accentuate the genitive and dative of all numbers on the case-ending, as ποῦς, *foot*; ποδός, ποδί, ποδοῖν, ποδῶν, ποσί.

Exceptions to this are—

(1) The common words οὖς, n. *ear*; παῖς, ó, ἡ, *boy* or *girl*; and φῶς, n. *light*; together with the rare or poetical words δῆς, f. *torch*; φῶς, f. *blister*; δμῶς, m. *thrall*; θῶς, m. and f. *jackal*; Τρώς, m. *Trojan*. These are all paroxytones in the genitive and dative dual and in the genitive plural. The adjective πᾶς has the same peculiarity, παντός, παντί; but πάντων.

(2) Monosyllabic participles accent the genitive and dative of all numbers on the last syllable but one, as δούς, *giving*, gen. δόντος; ὢν, *being*, gen. ὄντος.

PALATAL AND LABIAL STEMS

48. Additional examples for practice

STEMS IN κ.

STEMS IN γ.

ὁ θώραξ, <i>breastplate</i> , st. θωρᾶκ.	ὁ ὄρτυξ, <i>quail</i> , st. ὄρτυγ.
κόραξ, <i>raven</i> , st. κορακ.	τέττιξ, <i>grasshopper</i> , st. τεττῖγ.
σφήξ, <i>wasp</i> , st. σφηκ.	κηρυξ, <i>herald</i> , st. κηρῦκ.
ἡ σάρξ, <i>flesh</i> , st. σαρκ.	ἡ φλόξ, <i>flame</i> , st. φλογ.
	πτέρυξ, <i>wing</i> , st. πτερυγ.
	σάλπιγξ, <i>trumpet</i> , st. σαλπιγγ.

Vowels long by nature, except *η* and *ω*, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent

STEMS IN π .ἡ λαίλαψ, *hurricane*, st.

λαίλαπ.

ὁ κώνωψ, *gnat*, st. κωνωπ.STEMS IN β .ὁ Ἄραψ, *Arab*, st. Ἄραβ.ἡ χέρνιψ, *water for the hands*, st. χερνιβ.Stems in χ are rare.There are no stems in ϕ except κατηλιφ, nom. κατῆλιψ, defective, and of uncertain meaning.

Observation.—ἀλώπηξ, *f. fox*, κῆρυξ and φοῖνιξ, *palm tree*, from ἀλωπεκ, κηρύκ and φοινίκ, are anomalous, the stem vowel being in the first case lengthened, in the others shortened to form the nominative. The stem τριχ, *f. hair*, forms a nominative singular θρίξ, and a dative plural θριξί(ν).

STEMS IN DENTALS

49. *Additional examples for practice*STEMS IN τ .ὁ ἰδρώς, *sweat*, ἰδρωτ.κέλης, *riding horse*, st.

κελητ.

λέβης, *caldron*, st. λεβητ.Κρής, *Cretan*, st. Κρητ.ἡ ἐσθής, *raiment*, st. ἐσθητ.χάρις, *favour*, st. χαριτ.βραδυτής, *slowness*, st.

βραδυτητ.

νύξ, *night*, st. νυκτ.ὁ ὄνομα, *name*, st. ὀνοματ.STEMS IN δ . OXYTONE.ἡ σφραγίς, *seal*, st. σφραγίδ.ἐλπίς, *hope*, st. ἐλπιδ.χλαμύς, *cloak*, st. χλαμυδ.STEMS IN δ . NOT OXYTONE.ἡ Ἄρτεμις, *Artemis*, st. Ἄρ-

τεμιδ.

πολίτις, *free woman*, st.

πολίτιδ.

ἀνδρωνῖτις, *men's chamber*,

st. ἀνδρωνῖτιδ.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω , are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

STEMS IN τ .

τὸ *χρῆμα*, *thing*, st. *χρηματ.* ἡ *ὑπηρέτις*, *handmaid*, st.
κύμα, *wave*, st. *κύματ.*

STEMS IN δ . NOT OXYTONE.

ὑπηρετιδ.
πρεσβῦτις, *old woman*, st.
πρεσβῦτιδ.

There is one neuter stem in $\iota\tau$, namely, *μέλι*, *honey*, gen.
μέλιτος, dat. *μέλιτι*.

DENTAL STEMS IN $\nu\tau$

50

Additional examples for practice

ὁ *ἐλέφας*, *elephant*, st. *ἐλεφαντ.*
ἰμάς, *thong*, st. *ἱμαντ.*
γίγας, *giant*, st. *γυγαντ.*
ἀνδριάς, *statue*, st. *ἀνδριαντ.*
δράκων, *dragon*, st. *δρακοντ.*
θεράπων, *servant*, st. *θεραποντ.*
Ξενοφῶν, *Xenophon*, st. *Ξενοφωντ.*

STEMS IN DENTAL NU

51.

Additional examples for practice

ὁ <i>αἰών</i> , <i>age</i> , st. <i>αἶων.</i>	ὁ <i>αὐχὴν</i> , <i>neck</i> , st. <i>αὐχεν.</i>
<i>ἀμπελών</i> , <i>vineyard</i> , st. <i>ἀμ-</i>	<i>λιμήν</i> , <i>haven</i> , st. <i>λιμεν.</i>
<i>πελων.</i>	ὁ, ἡ <i>ἄλεκτρυνών</i> , <i>cock, hen</i> ,
<i>κλών</i> , <i>twig</i> , st. <i>κλων.</i>	st. <i>ἄλεκτρυον.</i>
<i>λειμών</i> , <i>meadow</i> , st. <i>λειμων.</i>	ὁ, ἡ <i>γείτων</i> , <i>neighbour</i> , st.
<i>χειμών</i> , <i>winter</i> , st. <i>χειμων.</i>	<i>γειτον.</i>
<i>παιᾶν</i> , <i>battle-song</i> , st. <i>παιᾶν.</i>	ὁ <i>κανών</i> , <i>rule</i> , st. <i>κανον.</i>
<i>μήν</i> , <i>month</i> , st. <i>μην.</i>	ἡ <i>χιών</i> , <i>snow</i> , st. <i>χιον.</i>
<i>Τῑτᾶν</i> , <i>Titian</i> , st. <i>Τῑτᾶν.</i>	ἡ <i>ἄκτις</i> , <i>ray</i> , st. <i>ἄκτιν.</i>
	<i>ὠδῑς</i> , <i>pang</i> , st. <i>ὠδῑν.</i>

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52. The words Ποσειδῶν, Ἀπόλλων not only shorten their stem in the vocative, but also form their accusative from a stem without nu, as Ποσειδῶ, Ἀπόλλω. The forms Ἀπόλλωνα and Ποσειδῶνα are poetical and very rare. The accent is drawn back in the vocatives Ἀπολλον and Πόσειδον, and in a few others, as, Ἀγάμεμνον.

STEMS IN LIQUID RHO

53. *Additional examples for practice*

ὁ ζωστήρ, <i>girdle</i> , st. ζωστηρ.	ὁ ἀήρ, <i>air (no plural)</i> st. ἀερ.
φῶρ, <i>thief</i> , st. φωρ.	πράκτωρ, <i>tax-gatherer</i> , st.
πάνθηρ, <i>panther</i> , st. παν-	πρακτορ.
θηρ.	αἰθήρ, <i>ether (no plural)</i> st.
Κάρ, <i>Curian</i> , st. Κάρ.	αἶθερ.
	οἰκήτωρ, <i>colonist</i> , st. οἰκη-
	τορ.

ὁ ἀστήρ, *star*, is declined like αἰθήρ, but the dative plural is ἀστράσι(ν) by metathesis.

STEMS IN NARROW VOWELS

54. *Additional examples for practice*

ἡ φύσις, <i>nature</i> , st. φύσι.	ὁ μῦς, <i>mouse</i> , st. μυ.
ποίησις, <i>making</i> , st. ποι-	βότρυς, <i>grape-cluster</i> , st.
ησι.	βοτρυ.
δύναμις, <i>power</i> , st. δυναμι.	στάχυς, <i>ear of corn</i> , st.
ὑβρις, <i>insolence</i> , st. ὑβρι.	σταχυ.
στάσις, <i>faction</i> , st. στασι.	ἰχθύς, <i>fish</i> , st. ἰχθυ.
ὁ μάντις, <i>seer</i> , st. μαντι.	ἡ δρῦς, <i>oak tree</i> , st. δρυ.
	ὀφρύς, <i>brow</i> , st. ὀφρυ.

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56. Like *πῆχυσ* are declined, *ὁ πέλεκυς*, *axe*; *πρέσβυς*, *old man*; and the plural of *ἡ ἔγχελυς*, *eel*.

N. πέλεκυς.	N. A. πελέκη	N. πελέκεις.
A. πέλεκυν.		A. πελέκεας.
G. πελέκεως.	G. D. πελεκέσιν	G. πελέκεων.
D. πελέκει.		D. πελέκεσιν(ν).
N. πρέσβυς.	N. A. πρέσβη	N. πρέσβεις.
V. πρέσβυ		V. πρέσβεις.
A. πρέσβυν.		A. πρέσβεις.
G. πρέσβεως	G. D. πρεσβεόιν.	G. πρέσβεων.
D. πρέσβει.		D. πρέσβεσιν(ν).

The singular is only used in poetry, but the dual and plural have in prose the meaning of *ambassadors*, for the singular of which *πρεσβευτής* is used.

N. ἔγχελυς.	ἐγγέλεις.
A. ἔγχελυν.	ἐγγέλεις.
G. ἐγγέλους.	ἐγγέλεων.
D. ἐγγέλινι	ἐγγέλεσιν.

Observe the fact that the long final syllable in the genitive singular and plural of soft vowel stems does not prevent the accent from being on the antepenult.

57. Neuters of this class are very rare, *ἄστυ* being the only fully-declined word in common use. The genitive of *ἄστυ* is generally given as *ἄστεος*, but *ἄστεως* is the only form found in stone records and though there are many lines in poetry which require *ἄστεως*, there are none in which *ἄστεος* must be read. Other words, like *νᾶπυ*, *mustard*, only occur in the nominative and accusative singular. There are in Attic no neuters ending in *iota*.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

STEMS IN *eu*59. *Additional examples for practice*ὁ ἵππεύς, *horseman*.ἱερεύς, *priest*.γραφεύς, *painter*.Εὐβοεύς, *Euboean*.Πειραεύς, *Piraeus (no plural)*.Ἐρετριεύς, *dweller in Eretria*.

60. The accusative plural of masculine stems in *eu* ought not to be contracted to *-εις* or *ης*. The contracted form does not occur in stone records or in Attic comedy—the only true criteria. It is possible that Xenophon used it, but he often sins against his native tongue.

STEMS IN OMICRON AND OMEGA

61. Words from stems in omicron have naturally no plural, and Γοργώ, which has, forms its plural from the stem Γοργον.

Λητώ, *Leto*. st. Λητο. πάτρως, *paternal uncle*. st. πατρω.

ἡχώ, *echo*. st. ἡχο. μήτρως, *maternal uncle*. st. μητρω.

Ἰώ, *Io*. st. Ἰο.

STEMS WHICH ELIDE SIGMA

62. Proper names in *-κλέης* contract in all cases, and doubly in the dative singular, as Ἡρακλέης, *Heracles (the hero)*.

N. Ἡρακλῆς.

V. Ἡρακλεῖς.

A. Ἡρακλέᾱ.

G. Ἡρακλέους.

D. Ἡρακλεῖ.

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63. When proper names like *Δημοσθένης* require a plural, they take the first declension forms, as οἱ Ἀριστοφάνει in Plato, *Sympos.* 218, B.

64. *Additional examples for practice.*

ὁ Σωκράτης, *Socrates.*
 Σοφοκλῆς, *Sophocles.*
 τὸ ὄρος, *mountain.*
 ἄνθος, *flower.*
 ψεῦδος, *lie.*
 ἔθνος, *nation.*
 τεῖχος, *wall*

CHAPTER VIII

§§ xxx, ff.

65. THERE are also some contracted adjectives with only two terminations, as εὖνους, εὖνουν, *well-disposed*, εὔπνους, *airy*, εὔρρους, *fluent*. They have this peculiarity, that they do not contract their nominative or accusative plural neuter, e.g., εὐπλοα, εὔπνοα, εὔρροα.

66. Like ἔλεως are declined ἀγήρως, *exempt from old age*, ἀξιώχρεως, *substantial*, and a few others, among which are the compounds of πλέως, *full*, as ἀνάπλεως, περίπλεως, ἔμπλεως. The neuter plural is very rare. Plato has ἔλεα as neuter plural nominative of ἔλεως. The simple πλέως is itself irregular.

Vowels long by nature, except ι and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

SINGULAR

PLURAL

n.	πλέως.	πλέᾱ.	πλέων.	πλέῳ	πλέαι.	πλέα.
a.	πλέων.	πλέᾱν.	πλέων.	πλέως.	πλέᾱς.	πλέα.
g.	πλέω.	πλέᾱς.	πλέω.	πλέων.	πλέων.	πλέων.
d.	πλέω.	πλέᾱ.	πλέω.	πλέως.	πλέαις.	πλέως.

For σῶς, *safe*, see *infra*, p. 140, § 74.

67. Like ἡδύς are declined γλυκύς, *sweet*; εὐρύς, *broad*; βραχύς, *short*; ταχύς, *swift*; θήλυς, *feminine*; and others.

Unlike substantives, adjectives do not contract εα: as ἄσπερ, but ἡδέα.

The compounds of πῆχys are exceptions to this rule, as διπλήχη, τριπλήχη, etc., not διπήχεα, τριπήχεα.

Like μέλας is declined τάλας, τάλαινα, τάλαν, *wretched*.

68. The adjective χαρίεις is anomalous in retaining σσ in its feminine forms in Attic writers. The feminine of φωνήεις is not found in Attic, but the feminine substantive μελιτοῦττα, *honey-cake*, is really the contracted feminine of μελιτόεις, as πλακοῦς, *flat-cake* is the contracted masculine of πλακόεις. The class is altogether rare in pure Attic though in other dialects it is not uncommon, e.g., νιφόεις *snowy*; τιμήεις, *precious*; ῥιλήεις, *wooded*; πτερόεις, *winged*.

69. In adjectives like εὐγενής, if the ης of the nominative is preceded by a vowel, εα contracts to α, not to η, as ὑγιής, *healthy* (stem ὑγίεσ).

SINGULAR

PLURAL

n.	ὑγιής.	ὑγιές.	n.a.v.	ὑγιεῖς.	ὑγιᾱ.
v.	ὑγιές.		g.	ὑγιᾶν.	
a.	ὑγιᾱ.	ὑγιές.	d.	ὑγιέσι.	
g.	ὑγιοῦς.		DUAL		
d.	ὑγιεῖ.		n.a.v.	ὑγιῆ.	
			g.d.	ὑγιοῖν.	

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Barytone adjectives have the accent in the genitive plural on the last syllable but one, contrary to p. 123, § 30, as *συνήθων* for *συνηθέων*.

70. *Additional examples for practice*

<i>σαφής, clear.</i>	<i>εὐώδης, fragrant.</i>
<i>εὐτελής, cheap.</i>	<i>ἐπιφανής, notable.</i>
<i>αὐθάδης, self-willed.</i>	<i>εὐήθης, simple.</i>
<i>αὐτάρκης, self-sufficient.</i>	<i>ἐνδεής, deficient in.</i>
<i>εὐφυής, well-made.</i>	<i>ὑποδής, inferior.</i>
<i>τριήρης, triply-fitted.</i>	<i>εὐδαίμων, prosperous.</i>
<i>ἡδύων, sweeter.</i>	<i>πλείων, more.</i>

Of these *τριήρης* is only used in the feminine (sc. *ναῦς*, a *trireme*), and *πλείων* is, as stone records show, somewhat irregular, retaining *ει* before long vowels or diphthongs only and showing *ε* before short vowels.

The forms with the diphthong are however used in poetry when required by the metre.

SINGULAR

n. <i>πλείων.</i>	<i>πλέον, πλείν.</i>
a. <i>πλέονα, πλείω.</i>	<i>πλέον, πλείν.</i>
g.	<i>πλέονος.</i>
d.	<i>πλέονι.</i>

PLURAL

n. <i>πλέονες, πλείους.</i>	<i>πλέονα, πλείω.</i>
a. <i>πλέονας, πλείους.</i>	<i>πλέονα, πλείω.</i>
g.	<i>πλεόνων.</i>
d.	<i>πλεόσι(ν).</i>

71. Many of the adjectives of one termination ought

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rather to be considered as substantives of common gender, as *φυγάς*, ὁ, ἡ, (stem *φυγαδ*), *exile*; *αὐτοκράτωρ*, ὁ, ἡ, *plenipotentiary*, *arbitrary*; *φιλόπολις*, ὁ, ἡ, *patriotic*; (stem *φιλοπολιδ*). Occasionally the poets formed a neuter even to these, as neuter plural *αὐτοκράτορα*. The compounds of *χάρις* have a neuter even in prose, as *εὐχαρίς*, ὁ, ἡ, *εὐχαρι*, τό, *winning*.

	SINGULAR		PLURAL	
n.	εὐχαρίς.	εὐχαρι.	εὐχάριτες.	εὐχάριτα.
a.	εὐχαριν.	εὐχαρι.	εὐχάριτας.	εὐχάριτα.
g.	εὐχάριτος.		εὐχαρίτων.	
d.	εὐχάριτι.		εὐχάρισι,	

72. The compounds of *πούς* form a neuter in *-πουν*, e.g., *ἄπους*, *without feet*, *halt*.

	SINGULAR		PLURAL	
n.	ἄπους.	ἄπουν.	ἄποδες.	ἄποδα.
a.	ἄποδα.	ἄπουν.	ἄποδας.	ἄποδα.
g.	ἄποδος.		ἀπόδων.	
d.	ἄποδι.		ἄποσι(ν).	

Some compounds prefer to form their accusative singular masculine in *-πουν*, as *πουλύπους*, *many-footed*, acc. *πουλύπουν*.

73. *πρᾶος*, *gentle*, has some of its forms from a stem *πρᾶν* of the third declension.

	SINGULAR		
n.	<i>πρᾶος</i> .	<i>πρᾶεία</i> .	<i>πρᾶον</i> .
a.	<i>πρᾶον</i> .	<i>πρᾶείαν</i> .	<i>πρᾶον</i> .
g.	<i>πρᾶού</i> .	<i>πρᾶείας</i> .	<i>πρᾶού</i> .
d.	<i>πρᾶῶ</i> .	<i>πρᾶείᾳ</i> .	<i>πρᾶῶ</i> .

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PLURAL

n.	πρᾶοι.	πρᾶεῖαι.	πρᾶέα.
a.	πρᾶους.	πρᾶείας.	πρᾶέα.
g.	πρᾶέων.	πρᾶείων.	πρᾶέων.
d.	πρᾶοις or πρᾶέσι.	πρᾶείαις.	πρᾶοις or πρᾶέσι.

74. σῶς, *safe*, forms most of its cases from the stem σωο.

SINGULAR

n.	σῶς.	σῶᾱ.	σῶν.
a.	σῶν.	σῶᾱν.	σῶν.
g.	σώου.	σῶᾱς.	σώου.
d.	σώῳ.	σῶᾱ.	σώῳ.

PLURAL

n.	σῶοι or σῶς.	σῶαι	σῶα or σᾶ.
a.	σώους or σῶς.	σῶᾱς.	σῶα or σᾶ.
g.		σῶων.	
d.	σώοις.	σῶαις.	σῶοις.

CHAPTER IX

§§ XL.—XLIII

COMPARISON

75. THE words παλαιός, *ancient*, and σχολαῖος, *slow*, seem also to have the forms in omicron, as παλαιότερος, σχολαιότερος, precisely as the greater number of adjectives in αιο.

76. Like πρῶος, *early*, and ὄψιος, *late*, are also compared

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the poetical adjectives *πλήσιος*, *near*, and *εὖδιος*, *calm*. The words *μέσος*, *middle*, and *ἴσος*, *equal*, which from their meaning are rarely compared, have once or twice the forms *μεσαίτερος*, *μεσαίτατος*; *ισαίτερος*, *ισαίτατος*.

The word *φίλος* has in good writers the analytic comparative *μᾶλλον φίλος*, and superlative *μάλιστα φίλος*. The form *φίλτερος* is purely poetical and *φίλτατος* is in prose almost entirely confined to the vocative *ὦ φίλτατε*, *my dearest friend*, and the neuter plural *τὰ φίλτατα* used as a substantive, *our nearest and dearest*.

77. Of adjectives in *-ων*, the words *πίων*, *fat*, and *πέπων*, *ripe*, form their comparative and superlative irregularly, but they are very rare indeed.

<i>πίων.</i>	<i>πιότερος.</i>	<i>πιότατος.</i>
<i>πέπων.</i>	<i>πεπαίτερος.</i>	<i>πεπαίτατος.</i>

78. A few adjectives in *ος* are irregular in taking *-έστερος*, *-έστατος*, viz., *ἄκρατος*, *pure*; *ἐρρώμενος*, *strong*; *ἄφθονος*, *abundant*.

<i>ἀκράτέστερος.</i>	<i>ἀκράτέστατος.</i>
<i>ἐρρωμενέστερος.</i>	<i>ἐρρωμενέστατος.</i>
<i>ἀφθονέστερος.</i>	<i>ἀφθονέστατος.</i>

79. The words *ὑβριστής*, *insolent (man)*, and *ἐπίχαρις*, *charming*, form their comparative and superlative as if from *ὑβριστός* and *ἐπιχάριτος*.

<i>ὑβριστότερος.</i>	<i>ὑβριστοτατος.</i>
<i>ἐπιχαριτώτερος.</i>	<i>ἐπιχαριτώτατος.</i>

80. Of comparatives and superlatives formed from adverbial, prepositional, or indeclinable positives, the following are of most frequent occurrence—

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πέραν, *on the other side*; περαιότερος, *further*.

ὑπέρτερος, *upper, further*; ὑπέρτατος, *uppermost* (from prep. ὑπέρ, *over*).

ὕστερος, *latter, later*; ὕστατος, *last, latest*.

προϋργιαίτερος, *more serviceable*; προϋργιαίτατος, *most serviceable* (from προὔργου, ὁ, ἡ, τό).

81. As in all languages, there are in Greek many adjectives, which for euphonic or other reasons do not form their comparatives and superlatives by inflexional change. These generally use μᾶλλον and μάλιστα, as *magis* and *maxime* are used in Latin; as μᾶλλον δῆλος, *more plain*, δῆλος μάλιστα, or μάλιστα δῆλος, *most plain*.

CHAPTER X

§ XLIV

ADVERBS

82. THERE are many adverbs besides those formed from adjectives. They may be formed from substantival or verbal stems, and many are of a formation now difficult to trace. Some are simply cases of adjectives or substantives. Thus in forms like φίλος we really see the remnants of the ablative case in Greek, as in οἶκοι, *at home*, we see the locative case of οἶκος, *house*. The dative supplies a great number, as—

δημοσίᾳ, *publicly*, from δημόσιος, *public*.

ιδίᾳ, *privately*, from ἴδιος, *private*.

σπουδῇ, *zealously*, from σπουδή, *zeal*.

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83. Some are formed from substantive stems by the suffix -δον, as κυνηδόν, *like a dog*, and a great number from verbal stems by the suffixes -δην and -τι, as φύρδην, *mixedly*, from φέρειν, *to mix*, ἑλληνιστί, *in Greek*, from ἑλληνίζειν, *to speak Greek*. Others are really phrases like the English *at random*, as ἐκποδών, *out of the way* (for ἐκ ποδῶν).

84. For a large class no general principle of formation can be given. Such are ἄλλis, *enough*; ἀθίς, *again*; πάλιν, *back*; αὐτίκα, *immediately*; ἐκεῖ, *there*.

85. But many adverbs of place are formed by the three suffixes -ι, -θεν (attached to the stem or the modified stem), and -δε (attached to the accusative), as οἴκοι, *at home*, οἴκοθεν, *from home*, from οἶκος, *house*. In Attic prose we do not find -δε attached to the accusative singular. With the accusative of plural names of places it is often found, and then combines with the plural sigma of the case to form -ξε, as Ἀθήναξε, *to Athens* (for Ἀθήναςδε).

86. The chief adverbs of time are πότε, *when?* ὁπότε, *when?* (indirect), τότε, *then*, ὅτε, ὁπότε, *when*.

CHAPTER XI

§§ XLVI

87. The cardinal, ordinal, and adverbial numerals are as follows—

Sign.	Cardinal.	Ordinal.	Adverb.
1 α'	εἷς, μία, ἓν <i>one</i>	ὁ πρῶτος, <i>the first</i>	ἅπαξ, <i>once</i>
2 β'	δύο	δεύτερος	δίς
3 γ'	τρεις, τρια	τρίτος	τρίς

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Sign.	Cardinal.	Ordinal.	Adverb.
4 δ'	τέτταρες, τέτταρα	τέταρτος	τετράκις
5 ε'	πέντε	πέμπτος	πεντάκις
6 ς'	ἕξ	ἕκτος	ἑξάκις
7 ζ'	ἐπτά	ἑβδομος	ἐπτάκις
8 η'	ὀκτώ	ὀγδοος	ὀκτάκις
9 θ'	ἐννέα	ἐνατος	ἐνάκις
10 ι'	δέκα	δέκατος	δεκάκις
11 ια'	ἐνδεκα	ἐνδέκατος	ἐνδεκάκις
12 ιβ'	δώδεκα	δωδέκατος	δωδεκάκις
13 ιγ'	τρεις(τρία)καὶ δέκα	τρίτος καὶ δέκατος	τρισκαιδεκάκις
14 ιδ'	τέτταρες καὶ δέκα	τέταρτος καὶ δέκατος	τετταρεσκαιδεκάκις
15 ιε'	πεντεκαίδεκα	πέμπτος καὶ δέκατος	πεντεκαιδεκάκις
16 ις'	ἑκκαίδεκα	ἕκτος καὶ δέκατος	ἑκκαιδεκάκις
17 ιζ'	ἐπτακαίδεκα	ἑβδομος καὶ δέκατος	ἐπτακαιδεκάκις
18 ιη'	ὀκτωκαίδεκα	ὀγδοος καὶ δέκατος	ὀκτωκαιδεκάκις
19 ιθ'	ἐννεακαίδεκα	ἐνατος καὶ δέκατος	ἐννεακαιδεκάκις
20 κ'	εἴκοσι(ν)	εἰκοστός	εἰκοσάκις
25 κ' ε'	εἴκοσι πέντε	εἰκοστός πέμπτος	εἰκοσάκις πεντάκις
30 λ'	τριᾶκοντα	τριᾶκοστός	τριᾶκοντάκις
40 μ'	τετταράκοντα	τετταρακοστός	τετταρακοντάκις
50 ν'	πεντήκοντα	πεντηκοστός	πεντηκοντάκις
60 ξ'	ἑξήκοντα	ἑξηκοστός	ἑξηκοντάκις
70 ο'	ἐβδομήκοντα	ἐβδομηκοστός	ἐβδομηκοντάκις
80 π'	ὀγδοήκοντα	ὀγδοηκοστός	ὀγδοηκοντάκις
90 ς'	ἐνενήκοντα	ἐνενηκοστός	ἐνενηκοντάκις
100 ρ'	ἑκατόν	ἑκατοστός	ἑκατοντάκις
200 ς'	διᾱκόσιοι, αι, α	διᾱκοσιοστός	διᾱκοσιάκις
300 τ'	τριᾱκόσιοι, αι, α	τριᾱκοσιοστός	τριᾱκοσιάκις
400 υ'	τετρακόσιοι, αι, α	τετρακοσιοστός	τετρακοσιάκις
500 φ'	πεντακόσιοι, αι, α	πεντακοσιοστός	πεντακοσιάκις

Vowels long by nature, except *η* and *ω*, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

Sign.	Cardinal.	Ordinal.	Adverb.
600	χ' ἑξακόσιοι, αι, α	ἑξακοσιοστός	ἑξακοσιάκις
700	ψ' ἑπτακόσιοι, αι, α	ἑπτακοσιοστός	ἑπτακοσιάκις
800	ω' ὀκτακόσιοι, αι, α	ὀκτακοσιοστός	ὀκτακοσιάκις
900	Ϡ' ἑνακόσιοι, αι, α	ἐνακοσιοστός	ἐνακοσιάκις
1000	α χίλιοι, αι, α	χίλιοστός	χιλιάκις
2000	β διςχίλιοι, αι, α	διςχίλιοστός	διςχιλιάκις
3000	γ τριςχίλιοι, αι, α	τριςχίλιοστός	τριςχιλιάκις
4000	ι μύριοι, αι, α	μύριοστός	μυριάκις

88. The letters of the alphabet were used, as is shown in the second column, as signs of the numbers. To form compound numbers *καί* was often used, in which case the smaller number was put first, as *εἴκοσιν ἑξ*, *twenty-six*, but *ἑξ καὶ εἴκοσι*, *six-and-twenty*. So *εἴκοστὸς ἕκτος*, *twenty-sixth*, but *ἕκτος καὶ εἴκοστός*, *six-and-twentieth*. Compounds of 8 or 9 are often expressed by means of the participles of *δέω*, *I lack*, as *δυσὸν δέοντα τριάκοντα*, *thirty lacking two*, i.e. *twenty-eight*, *ἐνὸς δέον τριῶκοστὸν ἔτος*, *the thirtieth year save one*, — *the twenty-ninth year*.

89. Fractions were expressed in different ways. Fractions with the general formula $\frac{1}{m}$ our *quarter*, *fifth*, etc., were expressed by compounds with *μόριον*, as *τριτημόριον* = $\frac{1}{3}$, *πεμπτημόριον* = $\frac{1}{5}$, etc. Fractions with the formula $\frac{n}{m}$ were expressed by phrases like *τῶν πέντε τὰ τρία μέρη* = $\frac{3}{5}$, *τῶν ἑπτὰ αἱ δύο μοῖραι* = $\frac{2}{7}$. Fractions with the general formula $\frac{m-1}{m}$ might be expressed as the last, or in a shorter way.

Thus *τῶν ἑπτὰ τὰ ἑξ μέρη*, or simply *τὰ ἑξ μέρη* = $\frac{6}{7}$.

90. The most important general adjectives of quantity are *ἕκαστος*, *each*; *ἐκάτερος*, *either*; *πᾶς*, *all*; *ποστός*, *όποστός*.

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which in a series? (Lat. *quotus*?), πολὺς, *much*; ὀλίγοι, *few*. The adverbs are ἐκαστάκις, *every time*; πολλάκις, *often*; πλευστάκις, *very often*; ὀλιγάκις, *seldom*.

91. When αὐτός comes between an article and substantive it acquires the meaning *same*, as ὁ αὐτὸς ἀνὴρ, *the same man*. It often coalesces by crasis with these forms of the article which end in a vowel, as—

SINGULAR

n.	αὐτός.	αὐτή.	ταυτό, ταυτόν.
a.	τὸν αὐτόν.	τὴν αὐτήν.	ταυτό, ταυτόν.
g.	ταυτοῦ.	τῆς αὐτῆς.	ταυτοῦ.
d.	ταυτῷ.	ταυτῇ.	ταυτῷ.

PLURAL

n.	αὐτοί.	αὐταί.	ταυτά.
a.	τούς αὐτούς.	τάς αὐτάς.	ταυτά.
g.		τῶν αὐτῶν.	
d.	τοῖς αὐτοῖς.	ταῖς αὐταῖς.	τοῖς αὐτοῖς.

DUAL

n. a. v.	ταὐτά.	g. d.	τοῖν αὐτοῖν.
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92. Like οἷτος are declined—

τοσοῦτος.	τοσαύτη.	τοσοῦτο(ν), <i>so great</i> .
τοιούτος.	τοιαύτη.	τοιούτο(ν), <i>such</i> .
τηλικούτος.	τηλικαύτη.	τηλικούτο(ν), <i>so old</i> .

But the tau of the forms of οἷτος beginning in that letter is dropped, as ταῦτα, but τος-αῦτα; and the nominative and accusative singular neuter may end in nu.

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With the same meaning as these forms we also find *τοσός-δε*, *τοιός-δε*, and *τηλίκός-δε* declined regularly, except that they have the suffix *-δε* appended.

93. In the following tables the pronouns and the adverbs formed from their stems are arranged so as best to show their relations to one another.

PRONOMINAL ADJECTIVES

interrogative	indefinite	demonstrative	relative
<i>τίς, who?</i>	<i>τις, some one</i>	<i>ὅδε, οὗτος, this</i>	<i>ὅς, ὅστις, who</i>
<i>πότερος, uter? which of two?</i>	<i>πότερος, one of two (alteruter)</i>	<i>ἕτερος, the one of two (alter)</i>	<i>ὁπότερος, which of two</i>
<i>πόσος, how great? how much? (quantus, quot)</i>	<i>ποσός, of some size or number</i>	<i>τόσος, τοσόςδε, τοσούτος, so great, so much (tantus, tot)</i>	<i>ὅσος, ὁπόσος, how great, how much (quantus, quot)</i>
<i>ποῖος, of what quality? (qualis)</i>	<i>ποιός, of some quality</i>	<i>τοῖος, τοιόςδε, τοιοῦτος, of such a quality (talis)</i>	<i>οἷος, ὁποῖος, of which quality (qualis)</i>
<i>πηλίκος, how old?</i>	<i>πηλίκος, of some age</i>	<i>τηλίκος, τηλικόςδε, τηλικούτος, of such age</i>	<i>ἥλίκος, ὁπηλίκος, of which age</i>

Vowels long by nature, except *η*, *ο* and *ω*, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

PRONOMINAL ADVERBS

interrogative	indefinite	demonstrative	relative
ποῦ, <i>where?</i>	που, <i>somewhere</i>	ἐνθάδε } <i>here</i> ἐνταῦθα } <i>there</i>	οὗ, ὅπου, <i>where</i>
πόθεν, <i>whence?</i>	ποθεν { <i>from</i> { <i>some-</i> { <i>where</i>	ἐνθενδε } <i>from</i> ἐντεῦθεν } <i>here</i> } <i>there</i>	ὅθεν } <i>whence</i> ὅπόθεν }
ποῶ, <i>whither?</i>	ποι { <i>some</i> { <i>whither</i>	ἐνταυθοῖ, <i>thither</i>	οἶ, ὅποι, <i>whither</i>
πότε, <i>when?</i>	ποτέ, <i>sometime</i>	τότε, <i>then</i>	ὅτε, ὁπότε, <i>when</i>
πηνίκα { <i>at</i> { <i>what</i> { <i>hour?</i>		τηνικάδε } <i>at</i> τηνικαῦτα } <i>that</i> τηνίκα } <i>hour</i>	ἥνίκα { <i>at</i> ὁπηνίκα } <i>which</i> { <i>hour</i>
πῶς, <i>how?</i>	πως, <i>somehow</i>	ὧδε } <i>thus</i> οὕτως }	ὡς, ὅπως, <i>as</i>
πῇ, <i>in what way?</i>	πῇ, <i>in some way</i>	ταύτῃ } <i>in this</i> τῇδε } <i>way</i>	ᾗ, ὅπῃ { <i>in which</i> { <i>way</i>

CHAPTER XII

§§ LV. ff

GENERAL REMARKS ON VERBAL FORMS

94.—Double Forms.

Besides the third plural imperative active forms like λῶν-

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των, λυσάντων, and the middle forms λῦσθων, λῦσάσθων, λελίσθων, and the passive λυθέντων, we find in late Greek λῦέτωσαν, λῦσάτωσαν, λῦέσθωσαν, λῦσάσθωσαν, λελίσθωσαν, λυθήτωσαν. Such forms, however, are never found in stone records or in verse till after Alexander the Great, and are therefore when found in Attic prose texts to be regarded as late alterations of the shorter forms.

95. Such optative active forms as λύσαις, λύσαι, λύσαιεν for λύσειας, λύσειε(ν), and λύσειαν, are equally suspicious in Attic prose; as are also forms of the passive optative such as λυθείητον for λυθείτον. They are not found in Attic verse.

96. The ending -η for ει in the second person singular present and futures, indicative, middle, and passive is certainly late.

97. In late writers the pluperfect indicative active is thus inflected—

SINGULAR

λελύκειν

λελύκεις

λελύκει

PLURAL

λελύκειμεν

λελύκειτε

λελύκεισαν

99. **Auxiliary Tenses.**—The perfect and pluperfect active indicative may be expressed by the participle and the substantive verb, as λελυκώς εἰμι, λελυκώς ἦν.

The same is true of the middle and passive, as λελυμένος εἰμι, λελυμένος ἦν. The subjunctive and optative perfect active are more frequently expressed in this way than by λελύκω and λελυκοίην, namely, λελυκώς ᾖ, λελυκώς εἴην.

For future perfect, λελυκώς ἔσομαι was used.

100. **The Perfect Imperative.**—This tense is not used in the active voice except when the perfect has a present meaning, and then the second person singular always ends in -θι. Thus from κέκραγα, *I shout*, we have the imperative

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(2) κέκραχθι.

(3) κεκράγατω.

Pl. (2) κεκράγατε.

In the middle and passive the third person singular is common in such phrases as ταῦτα εἰρησθω, *let these things be said*. The second person singular is hardly used except when the perfect has a present meaning, as, μέμνησο *remember*; from μέμνημαι, *I remember*; πέπασσο, *quiesce*.

101. **Future middle and passive.**—There is no lack of futures with a passive meaning seeing that in addition to the future tense common to both the middle and the passive voices we have also forms like λυθήσομαι and λελύσομαι, and in the case of verbs from consonant stems sometimes another like τραφήσομαι from the strong aorist ἐτράφην.

102. **Future middle in form, active in meaning.**—Another peculiarity of the future is that a very large class of verbs have a future middle in form but active in meaning. In fact, almost all verbs which denote the exercise of the bodily functions have this peculiarity. Many of these verbs are already deponents, and are not included in the following list. The most important are.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 103. ᾄδειν, <i>sing</i> , ᾄσομαι | κέκραγα, <i>cry aloud</i> , κεκράξ- |
| ἀλαλάζειν, <i>shout</i> , ἀλ- | ομαι. |
| αλάξομαι. | κέκλαγγα, <i>scream</i> , κεκλάγξ- |
| βοᾶν, <i>cry</i> , βοήσομαι. | ομαι. |
| γεῖλαν, <i>laugh</i> , γελάσ- | κωκύειν, <i>wail</i> , κωκύσομαι. |
| ομαι. | οἰμώζειν, <i>lament</i> , οἰμώξ- |
| γηρύειν (poet.) <i>cry</i> , | ομαι. |
| γηρύσομαι, | δολολύζειν, <i>shriek</i> , δολολύξ- |
| γρύζειν, <i>grunt</i> , γρύξ- | ομαι. |
| ομαι. | δοτοτύζειν, <i>wail</i> , δοτοτύξομαι. |

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ἀκούειν, *hear*, ἀκούσομαι.
 θιγγάνειν, (poet.) *touch*, θίξομαι.

104. δάκνειν, *bite*, δήξομαι. πτύειν, *spit*, πτύσομαι.
 ἔσθιειν, *eat*, ἔδομαι. ροφείν, *gobble*, ροφήσομαι.
 λάπτειν, *lap*, λάψομαι. τρώγειν, *gnaw*, τρώξομαι,
 πίνειν, *drink*, πίομαι. χάσκειν, *gape*, χανούμαι.
105. ἀπαντᾶν, *meet*, ἀπαν- θρώσκειν, *leap*, θοροῦμαι.
 τήσομαι. νεῖν, *swim*, νεύσομαι.
 βαδίξειν, *walk*, βαδι- πηδᾶν, *leap*, πηδήσομαι.
 οὔμαι. πλεῖν, *sail*, πλεύσομαι.
 -βαίνειν, *go*, -βήσομαι. ῥεῖν, *flow*, ῥεύσομαι.
 (βλώσκειν), (poet.) *go*, σπουδάζειν, *hasten*, σπου-
 μολοῦμαι. δάσομαι.
 ἀπο-διδράσκειν, *run* (τρέχειν), *run*, δραμοῦμαι.
 αἰνᾶν, ἀπο-δράσομαι. φεύγειν, *flee*, φεύξομαι.
 διώκειν, *pursue*, διώξ- χωρεῖν, *proceed*, χῶρή-
 ομαι. σομαι.
 θεῖν, *run*, θεύσομαι. παίζειν, *play*, παίσομαι.
 πίπτειν, *fall*, πεσοῦμαι.
 κάμνειν, *be weary*, καμοῦμαι.
 φθάνειν, *get before*, φθήσομαι.
 ὑστερεῖν, *be behindhand*, ὑστερήσομαι.
106. (βιώναι aor.), *live*, βιώ- εἶναι, *be*, ἔσομαι.
 σομαι. ἀποθνήσκειν, *die*, ἀπο-
 -γηράσκειν, *grow old*, θανοῦμαι.
 -γηράσομαι. πάσχειν, *suffer*, πείσομαι.
 (τλῆναι aor.) *endure*,
 τλήσομαι.

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107. λαγχάνειν, *obtain*, λήξ- τυγχάνειν, *obtain*, τεύξ-
ομαι. ομαι.
λαμβάνειν, *take*, λήψ- ἀρπάζειν, *seize*, ἀρπάσσομαι.
ομαι. κλέπτειν, *steal*, κλέψομαι.
κιγχάνειν, (*poet*) *find*, πλεονεκτεῖν, *be grasping*,
κικήσομαι. πλεονεκτήσομαι.

108. Intellectual or emotional activity is expressed by

- ἀμαρτάνειν, *err*, ἀμαρ- τωθάζειν, *mock*, τωθάσσομαι.
τήσομαι. θαυμάζειν, *admire*, θαυ-
γινώσκειν, *know*, μάσσομαι.
γνώσσομαι. ἀπολαύειν, *enjoy*, ἀποδλαύ-
μανθάνειν, *learn*, μα- σομαι.
θησόμαι. ὑβρίζειν, *insult*, ὑβριούμαι.
σκόπτειν, *jeer*, σκώψ- ὀμνυναι, *swear*, ὀμοῦμαι.
ομαι.

109. There are many more, some of which oscillate between the active and the middle.

110. **Remarks on Contracted Verbs.**—The following irregularities are to be remembered :—

(1) The verbs ζῶ, *live*; χρῶ, *answer* (of an oracle); χρῶμαι, *use*; διψῶ, *thirst*; πεινῶ, *hunger*; σμῶ, *smear*; though from alpha stems contract in eta, as, ζῶ, ζῆς, ζῆ, ζῶμεν, ζῆτε, ζῶσι, subjunctive, ζῶ, ζῆς, etc., infinitive, ζῆν. κνῶ, *scrape*; and ψῶ, *rub*; occasionally contract in eta also.

(2) The verb ρίγῶ, *shiver with cold*, contracts in ω and φ, instead of ου and ου, as, infinitive ριγῶν; subjunctive third singular ριγῶ; optative third singular ριγῶη; participle ριγῶν, ριγῶσα, ριγῶν, gen. ριγῶντος.

(3) Words like χέω only contract when the vowel epsilon is

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followed by another epsilon and before the endings *εις* and *ει* of the active. In all other cases their formation is identical with that of *λῦω*. The only exceptions are *δέω*, *I bind*; and *ξέω*, *I smooth*; which in Attic always contract like polysyllables, *δῶ*, *δεῖς*, *δεῖ*, *δοῦμεν*, *δεῖτε*, *δοῦσι*, *ξῶ*, *ξείς*, *ξεῖ*, *ξοῦμεν*, *ξεῖτε*, *ξοῦσι*; imperfects *ἔδουν*, *ἔξουν*, etc. But *δέω*, *I lack*, is like all other dissyllabic verbs in *-εω*, *δέω*, *δεῖς*, *δεῖ*, *δέομεν*, *δεῖτε*, *δέουσι*; imperfect *ἔδεον*, *ἔδεις*, *ἔδει*, etc.

The verb *λόέω*, *wash*, contracts in Attic to *λούω*, but those persons which have a short connecting vowel are formed as if from *λόω*, and then contract; e.g.

<i>λόομεν</i>	becomes	<i>λούμεν</i> .
<i>λόετε</i>	„	<i>λούτε</i> .
<i>ἔλοον</i>	„	<i>ἔλουν</i> .
<i>λόεσθαι</i>	„	<i>λούσθαι</i> .
<i>λόόμενος</i>	„	<i>λούμενος</i> .

CHAPTER XIII

THE TENSE-SYSTEM OF REGULAR VERBS IN OMEGA

115. You must carefully observe that in no tense of *λύω* is there any stem-form shorter than *λυ*, which we call the present stem. It may therefore also be called the verbal stem, as there is no part of the verb in which the syllable *λυ* is not found. The same is true of all pure verbs, that is, verbs which have the omega of the first person singular present indicative active preceded by a vowel. Of course contracted verbs belong to this class, as *τιμῶ*, *φιλῶ*, and *δηλῶ*

Vowels long by nature, except ι and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

were originally *τιμάω*, *φιλέω*, and *δηλόω*. This is a very important class of verbs, and far more Greek verbs belong to it than to any other.

Many impure verbs also belong to this group, that is, have their present stem and their verbal stem identical, such as *λέγω*, *I say*, and *πλέκω*, *I plait*. But with most impure verbs the case is different. Thus of the verbs which you have learned, if you take *φεύγω* or *λείπω*, you will observe that the present stems *φενγ* and *λειπ* are not the shortest stem-forms in the verb. For *φεύγω* has for aorist *ἔφυγον*, of which *φνγ* is the stem, and *λείπω* forms an aorist *ἔλιπον* from the stem *λιπ*.

116. We may now go further than we did on p. 65 and may divide our verbs in a better way than by the letters in which their stems end, for we have learned that some verbs have no stem-form shorter than the present stem and that others have.

This at once separates all Greek verbs in omega into two great groups—

I. Verbs in which the present stem and verb-stem are identical.

II. Verbs in which the present stem and verb-stem are different.

To the former of these groups belong the vast majority of Greek verbs. The latter embraces a comparatively small number of verbs, but from the nature of their meaning the verbs which belong to it occur for the most part very frequently, and so appear to be more numerous than they are.

117. If we examine the verbs which belong to the second group, we shall see that the present stem may conveniently be regarded as enlarged from the shorter stem-form or verb-stem, but in different ways. We may thus divide the second

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

group into smaller groups according to the way in which the present stem, differs from the verb-stem.

118. I. The vowel of the present stem is longer than in the verb-stem.

φεύγω, <i>flee</i> .	verb-stem, φύγ.
λείπω, <i>leave</i> .	„ λιπ.

119. II. In cases when the verb-stem ends in a labial, the present stem is increased by tau.

βλάπτω, <i>hurt</i> .	verb-stem, βλαβ.
τύπτω, <i>strike</i> .	„ τυπ.
κρύπτω, <i>hide</i> .	„ κρυφ.

120. III. The present stem is longer than the verb-stem by certain letters which arise from the coalescing of the final letter of the verb-stem and the semi-vowel *y* represented in Greek by *iota*.

(1) The palatals kappa, gamma, chi unite with this *iota* to form *ττ* (σς).

κηρύττω, <i>proclaim</i>	for κηρυκ-ι-ω.
τάττω, <i>order</i>	for ταγ-ι-ω.
δρύττω, <i>dig</i>	for δρυχ-ι-ω.

(2) Delta and occasionally gamma coalesce with the *iota* to form *zeta*.

κομίζω, <i>carry</i>	for κομιδ-ι-ω.
οἶμωζω, <i>be wail</i>	for οἶμωγ-ι-ω.

(3) Lambda by union with the *iota* becomes *λλ*.

βάλλω, <i>throw</i>	for βαλ-ι-ω.
στέλλω, <i>equip</i>	for στελ-ι-ω.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

(4) When the verb-stem ends in nu or rho the semi-vowel is thrown back into it.

<i>τείνω, stretch</i>	for <i>τεν-ι-ω.</i>
<i>φθείρω, destroy</i>	for <i>φθερ-ι-ω.</i>

121. IV. The present stem is longer than the verb-stem by nu or a syllable containing nu.

(1) by nu alone—

<i>βαίνω, go.</i>	verb-stem <i>βᾶ.</i>
<i>τέμνω, cut.</i>	„ <i>τεμ.</i>

(2) by αν—

<i>μανθάνω, learn.</i>	verb stem <i>μαθ.</i>
<i>βλαστάνω, grow.</i>	„ <i>βλαστ.</i>

(3) by νε—

<i>κυνέω, kiss.</i>	verb-stem <i>κυ.</i>
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122. V. The present stem is longer than the verb-stem by σκ or, when the verb-stem ends in a consonant, by ισκ, and sometimes by reduplication also.

<i>γηράσκω, grow old</i>	verb-stem <i>γηρᾶ.</i>
<i>γινώσκω, come to know.</i>	„ <i>γνω.</i>
<i>εὐρίσκω, find.</i>	„ <i>εὐρ.</i>

The last two classes must be regarded as quite irregular. Still more irregular are the two remaining classes.

123. VI. A short stem alternates with one enlarged by epsilon.

(1) The enlarged stem in epsilon belongs to the present, while other tenses are formed from the shorter.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

δοκῶ (έω), *seem*. verb-stem δοκ.
future δόξω (not δοκήσω).

(2) The shorter stem belongs to the present, while the other tenses are formed from the enlarged stem.

ἐθέλω, *wish*. verb-stem ἐθελ.
future ἐθελήσω.

124. VII. The verb draws upon quite different stems to form its different tenses, as ὁρῶ, *I see*; ὄψομαι, *I shall see*, εἶδον, *I saw*, from ὄρα, ὀπ, ἰδ, see p. 184.

CHAPTER XIV

THE TENSES IN DETAIL

125. **Present and Imperfect.**—The imperfect is formed from the present stem by prefixing the augment and adding the personal endings.

Verbs when compounded with a preposition have the augment immediately after the preposition, as εἰσβάλλω, *I throw into*, εἰσ-έβαλλον; εἰσάγω, *I introduce*, εἰσ-ἤγον. The prepositions σύν, *with*, and ἐν, *in*, which become assimilated to the first consonant of the simple verb, resume their true forms before the augment, συμβάλλω, *I throw together*, συν-έβαλλον, ἐμβάλλω, *I throw into*, ἐν-έβαλλον. ἐκ, *out of*, becomes ἐξ before the augment.

126. When the preposition ends in a vowel, the vowel is elided before the augment, ὑπο-γράφω, *I subscribe*, ὑπ-έγραφον. But περί, *about*, and πρό, *before*, never lose their

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vowel, although *πρό* may contract with *ε* to form *ου*, as *προῦβαινον*, for *προ-ε-βαινον*, *I went forward*. There are also some irregularities in augment.

127. (1) *ε* becomes *ει*, not *η*, in the verbs—

<i>εἶν</i> , <i>leave</i> , <i>εἶων</i> .	<i>ἔπεσθαι</i> , <i>follow</i> , <i>εἰπόμην</i> .
<i>ἐθίζειν</i> , <i>accustom</i> , <i>εἵθιζον</i> .	<i>ἔχειν</i> , <i>have</i> , <i>εἶχον</i> .
<i>ἐστιᾶν</i> , <i>entertain</i> , <i>εἰστίων</i> .	<i>ἐλίττειν</i> , <i>roll</i> , <i>εἴλιπτον</i> .
<i>ἐλκειν</i> , <i>draw</i> , <i>εἴλκον</i> .	<i>ἔρπειν</i> , <i>creep</i> , <i>εἶρπον</i> .

128. (2) Some verbs beginning with a vowel have the syllabic augment—

<i>ᾠνεῖσθαι</i> , <i>buy</i> .	<i>ἔωνούμην</i> .
<i>ᾠθεῖν</i> , <i>push</i> .	<i>ἔώθουν</i> .
<i>οὐρεῖν</i> , <i>make water</i> .	<i>εὔρουν</i> .

129. (3) Some verbs have a double augment in Attic—

<i>ἀντιβολεῖν</i> , <i>entreat</i> .	<i>ἡντέβόλουν</i> .
<i>ἀντιδικεῖν</i> , <i>dispute</i> .	<i>ἡντεδίκουν</i> .
<i>ἀμφισβητεῖν</i> , <i>dissent</i> .	<i>ἡμφεσβήτουν</i> .
<i>ἀμφιγνοεῖν</i> , <i>doubt</i> .	<i>ἡμφεγνόουν</i> .
<i>διαιτᾶν</i> , <i>diet</i> .	<i>ἐδιήτων</i> .
<i>διακονεῖν</i> , <i>serve</i> .	<i>ἐδιηκόουν</i> .
<i>ἀνέχεσθαι</i> , <i>endure</i> .	<i>ἡνειχόμεν</i> .
<i>ἐνοχλεῖν</i> , <i>trouble</i> .	<i>ἡνώχλουν</i> .
<i>ἀνοίγειν</i> , <i>open</i> .	<i>ἀνέφγων</i> .
<i>ἀμπέχεσθαι</i> , <i>have on</i> .	<i>ἡμπειχόμεν</i> .

130. The second or strong aorist active and middle.
—Pure verbs cannot form this tense, and few even of impure verbs possess it. It is consequently very rare in Greek,

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hardly occurring at all except in such verbs as have a root for their stem. That it is often thought a common tense is due to the fact that the verbs which form it, though few in number, are in very frequent use. Its inflexion is for the indicative the same as that of the imperfect, and for the other moods the same as that of the present. Thus from *λείπω* we have the active aorist *ἔλιπον*, and from *πείθω* the middle aorist *ἐπιθόμην*.

ACTIVE

IMPERFECT

Indicative.

- S. 1. ἔλειπον.
 2. ἔλειπες.
 3. ἔλειπε.
 D. 2. ἐλείπετον.
 3. ἐλειπέτην.
 P. 1. ἐλείπομεν.
 2. ἐλείπετε.
 3. ἔλειπον.

Was, were leaving.

PRESENT

*Subjunctive.**Optative.*

λείπω.

λείποιμι.

*Imperative.**Infinitive.*

λείπε.

λείπειν.

Participle.

λείπων, λείπουσα, λείπον.

AORIST

- S. 1. ἔλιπον.
 2. ἔλιπες.
 3. ἔλιπε.
 D. 2. ἐλίπετον.
 3. ἐλιπέτην.
 P. 1. ἐλίπομεν.
 2. ἐλίπετε.
 3. ἔλιπον.

Left.

λίπω.

λίποιμι.

λίπε.

λιπεῖν.

λιπών, λιπούσα, λιπον.

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MIDDLE

IMPERFECT		•PRESENT	
Indicative.		Subjunctive.	Optative.
S. 1. ἐπειθόμην.	} <i>Was, were believing.</i>	πείθωμαι.	πειθοίμην.
2. ἐπείθου.			
3. ἐπείθετο.		Imperative.	Infinitive.
D. 2. ἐπείθεςθον.		πείθου.	πείθεσθαι.
3. ἐπείθεςθην.			
P. 1. ἐπειθόμεθα.		Participle. πειθόμενος, η, ον.	
2. ἐπείθεσθε.			
3. ἐπείθοντο.			

AORIST

S. 1. ἐπιθόμην.	} <i>Believed.</i>	Subjunctive.	Optative.
2. ἐπίθου.		πίθωμαι.	πιθοίμην.
3. ἐπίθετο.			
D. 2. ἐπίθεςθον.		Imperative.	Infinitive.
3. ἐπιθέσθην.		πιθοῦ.	πιθέσθαι.
P. 1. ἐπιθόμεθα.		Participle. πιθόμενος, η, ον.	
2. ἐπίθεσθε.			
3. ἐπίθοντο.			

131. Future active and middle.—The inflexion of the future is the same as that of the present, except that the future stem forms no subjunctive or imperative. The contracted future has the same inflexion as contracted presents.
E.g.—

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PRESENT

FUTURE

Indicative

S. 1. φιλω, *I love.	σπερώ, I shall sow.
2. φιλείς.	σπερείς.
3. φιλεί.	σπερεί.
D. 2. φιλείτον.	σπερείτον.
3. φιλείτον.	σπερείτον.
P. 1. φιλούμεν.	σπερούμεν.
2. φιλείτε.	σπερείτε.
3. φιλούσι.	σπερούσι.

Optative

S. 1. φιλοίην.	σπεροίην.
2. φιλοίης.	σπεροίης.
3. φιλοίη.	σπεροίη.
D. 2. φιλοῖτον.	σπεροῖτον, etc.

Infinitive

φιλεῖν.	σπερεῖν.
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Participle

φιλῶν, -οῦσα, -οῦν.	σπερῶν, -οῦσα, -οῦν.
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And so with the middle.

132. All stems ending in a vowel or a mute form their future by adding sigma to the stem. The sigma combines with gutturals to form xi, and with labials to form psi, while dentals are dropped before it. πλέκ-ω, I *plait*, πλέξω; βλάπ-τω, I *hurt*, βλάψω; ᾄδ-ω, I *sing*, ᾄσομαι; πράττω, *do* (πραγ), πράξω.

Vowel stems have their vowels long before sigma, that is, epsilon becomes eta, omicron becomes omega, alpha becomes eta except when preceded by epsilon, iota, or rho, in which

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case it is not changed, as ποιῶ (έω), ποιήσω; δηλῶ (όω), δηλώσω; ἰῶ (άω), *allōw*, ἰάσω; ἰῶμαι (ιάομαι), *heal*, ἰάσομαι; φρυῶ (άω), *knead*, φρυάσω; but βοῶ (άω), *shout*; βοήσομαι; τιμῶ (άω), *τιμήσω*.

133. The contracted future is formed by adding εω to the verb-stem, and then contracting; as *τεν* (verb-stem of *τείνω*, *stretch*), future *τενέω*, *τενῶ*. Stems ending in λ, μ, ν, ρ, form their futures in this way. The syllable preceding the contracted syllable is always short, νέμω, *assign*, νεμῶ; μαιίνω, *pollute*, μιανῶ; σπείρω, *sow*, σπερῶ; ἀγγέλλω, *report*, ἀγγελῶ.

134. Not a few stems in ε (present έω), most stems in ιδ (present ίζω), and a very few in αδ (present άζω), throw out the sigma in the future. Those in ε and αδ at once contract the colliding vowels, καλῶ (έω), *call*; future καλῶ (for καλέσω): βιβάζω, *bring*, future βιβῶ (for βιβάσω). But the stems in ιδ after dropping sigma add epsilon and contract, as πορίζω, *provide*, ποριῶ for (ποριέω).

135. The first or weak aorist active and middle.—The stem is simply the future stem lengthened by alpha.

The stems in λ, μ, ν, ρ which form their future without sigma do not employ that letter in the aorist, but in compensation lengthen their vowel; short alpha becomes long after iota and rho, after other vowels and after consonants it becomes eta, ραίνω, *sprinkle*, ῥρᾱνα; καθαίρω, *purify*, ἐκάθηρα.

Exceptions are—

μαιίνω, *pollute*, ἐμίηνα.

τετραίνω, *bore*, ἐτέτηρηνα.

κοιλαίνω *hollow*, ἐκοιλᾶνα.

λευκαίνω, *whiten*, ἐλεύκᾶνα.

ὀργαίνω, *enrage*, ὠργᾶνα.

ἰσχναίνω, *dry*, ἴσχῆνα.

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Epsilon becomes *ει*, and iota and upsilon are simply lengthened, as μένω, *remain*, ἔμεινα; κρίνω, *decide*, ἔκρινα.

136. **The perfect active.**—The same stem supplies the pluperfect active, the perfect and pluperfect middle and passive, and the third future, which has a passive sense.

The characteristic mark of the stem is its reduplication. The rules for reduplication are—

137. (1) Verbs beginning with a vowel have no reduplication proper, but simply lengthen the vowel, as ὀρμῶ (*άω*), *urge*, ὄρμηκα.

138. (2) Verbs beginning with a consonant followed by a vowel or by lambda, nu, or rho, repeat the initial consonant with epsilon, as λύω, λέλυκα—γράφω, *write*, γέγραφα; πλέκω, *plait*, πέπλεχα; κνάω, *scrape*, κέκναικα. But an aspirate is represented by the corresponding tenuis, as φιλόω, πεφίληκα.

139. (3) In all other cases a verb beginning with two consonants takes only epsilon for its reduplication, as κτείνω, *kill*, ἔκτονα; ζημιῶ, *injure*, ἐζημίωκα.

Exceptions to (2) are all verbs beginning with ρ, γλ, γν, μν, which follow (3), as, ρίπτω, *throw*, ῥρῖπα; γλύφω, *carve*, ῑγλυμμαι (passive); μνημονεύω, *mention*, ἐμνημόνευκα; γνωρίζω, *point out*, ἐγνώρικα.

140. There are a strong and a weak perfect active.

The weak perfect active.—Kappa is added to the reduplicated verb-stem, the vowel following the rules laid down in § 132.

δρῶ (*άω*), *do*, δράσω, δέδρακα.

τίμῶ (*άω*), *teem*, τετίμηκα.

141. Stems in tau, delta, and theta throw out these consonants before kappa, as ὀνειδίζω (*όνειδ*), *reproach*, ὤνειδικα; πείθω (*πιθ*), *persuade*, πέπεικα. The vowel is occasionally changed, as φθείρω (*φθερ*), *destroy*, ἔφθαρκα.

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142. **The second or strong perfect.**—This is an old and comparatively rare tense, formed directly from the verb-stem. The vowel of the stem undergoes change, and a few stems in kappa, gamma, pi, and beta change these letters into the corresponding aspirates, as *φεύγω* (*φυγ*), *πλεε*, *πέφευγα*; *πέμπω* (*πεμπ*), *σενδ*, *πέπομφα*.

143. **The perfect middle and passive.**—This tense is formed by adding the personal endings of the principal tenses of the middle directly to the perfect-stem without any connecting vowel. Stem *λυ*, perfect-stem *λελυ*, perfect middle *λέλυμαι*. When the stem ends in a consonant, the consonant is changed according to the rules laid down in page 111. The ending *-νται* of the third person plural is incompatible with consonantal stems, and in this case the periphrasis with *εἰμί* is always used. The following table gives an example of each class of consonant stems—

PALATAL	LABIAL	DENTAL	LIQUID
<i>Singular</i>			
<i>πέπλεγμαί.</i>	<i>γέγραμμαί.</i>	<i>πέπεισμαί.</i>	<i>ἔσπαρμαί.</i>
<i>πέπλεξαι.</i>	<i>γέγραψαι.</i>	<i>πέπεισαι.</i>	<i>ἔσπαρσαι.</i>
<i>πέπλεκται.</i>	<i>γέγραπται.</i>	<i>πέπεισται.</i>	<i>ἔσπαρται.</i>
<i>Plural</i>			
<i>πεπλέγμεθα.</i>	<i>γεγράμμεθα.</i>	<i>πεπείσμεθα.</i>	<i>ἐσπάρμεθα.</i>
<i>πέπλεχθε.</i>	<i>γέγραψθε.</i>	<i>πέπεισθε.</i>	<i>ἔσπαρθε.</i>
<i>πεπλεγμένοι</i>	<i>γεγραμμένοι</i>	<i>πεπεισμένοι</i>	<i>ἐσπαρμένοι</i>
<i>εἰσί.</i>	<i>εἰσί.</i>	<i>εἰσί.</i>	<i>εἰσί.</i>

144. **The future perfect** is formed by enlarging the perfect stem by sigma and adding the inflexions of the future middle, as *λελυσ-ομαι*, from *λελυ*; *λελείψομαι*, from *λελειπ*.

145. **The second or strong aorist passive stem.**—

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

This stem supplies the second aorist and the second future passive. It is formed by adding epsilon to the verb-stem, the stem-vowel being sometimes changed, as *τίκω*, *melt* (verb-stem *τάκ*); *ἐτάκην* (stem *τακε*); *πλέκω*, *plait* (verb-stem **λεκ*); *ἐπλάκην* (stem *πλακε*).

146. The first or weak aorist passive stem.—This stem supplies the first aorist and the first future passive, and is formed from the verbal stem by adding *θε*. Before this syllable the vowel of vowel stems is lengthened as in the future, aorist, and perfect active, *τίμα*, *ἐτιμήθην*; *πείρα*, *try*, *ἐπειράθην*; futures, *τιμηθήσομαι*, *πειράθήσομαι*.

CHAPTER XV

VERBS IN -μι.

147. THESE verbs differ from the verbs in omega only in the inflexion of the present and second aorist stems, and occasionally in that of the perfect and pluperfect. Many verbs belonging to the -ω conjugation form their aorist active according to the -μι conjugation.

148. They are divided into two classes.

(1) Verbs which in the present add their person-endings directly to the verb-stem or the verb-stem reduplicated with iota; as, *φῆμι*, *I say*; *τίθημι*, *I place*.

(2) Verbs which add *νν* to the verb-stem in order to form the present stem; as *δείκ-νν-μι*, *I show* (verb-stem *δεικ*).

We shall add a few more verbs conjugated in full to those already given. The rest you will find in the list of verbs on p. 170.

Vowels long by nature, except α and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

149. *ἔημι, I send, make to go*; is inflected like *τίθημι*.

ACTIVE

present *ἔημι, ἔης, ἔησι (ν), ἔεμει, ἔετε, ἔασι(ν)*.

subjunctive *ἔω*; optative *ἐέην*; imperative *ἔει*; infinitive *ἔειναι*; participle *ἐείς*.

imperfect *ἔην, ἔεις. ἔει, ἔεμεν, ἔετε, ἔσαν*.

aoist *ἔκα, ἔκας ἔκε(ν), ἐίμεν, ἐίτε, ἐσαν* or *ἔκαν*.

subjunctive *ᾷ*; optative *εῖην*; imperative *ἔς*; infinitive *εῖναι*; participle *εῖς*.

future *ἔσω*; perfect *εἶκα*;

MIDDLE

ἔμαι, I hasten; subjunctive *ἔωμαι, ἐῖ ἔῃται*, etc.

optative *ἐίμην*; imperative *ἔσο*; infinitive *ἔσθαι*; participle *ἔμενος*.

imperfect *ἔμην, ἔσο*.

aoist *εἶμην, εἶσο, εἶτο*, etc.; subjunctive *ᾷμαι*.

optative *εἶμην*.

future *ἔσομαι*; perfect *εἶμαι*; pluperfect *εἶμην*.

aoist passive *εἴθην*; subjunctive *ἐθῶ*; future *ἐθήσομαι*.

verbals *έτός, έτέος*.

It differs from *τίθημι* in its perfect middle which has, unlike *τέθειμαι*, a passive as well as a middle sense.

150. The three aoists *ἔθηκα, ἦκα*, and *ἔδωκα* are (with the rare *ἔφρηκα*) the only Greek aoists in *-κα*.

151. *φημί, I say*; *φής, φησί, φαμέν, φατέ, φᾶσί*.

subjunctive *φῶ*; optative *φαίην*; imperative *φαθί* or *φάθι*.

infinitive *φάναι*; participle *φᾶς*.

imperfect *ἔφην, ἔφθηθα, ἔφη, ἔφαμεν, ἔφατε, ἔφασαν*.

152. Besides the regular forms the perfect active of *ἵστημι* has also the following—

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p. 1. ἔσταμεν, *we stand*.

2. ἔστατε.

3. ἐστᾶσι. pluperf. ἔστασαν, *they stood*.

Subj. ἐστῶ *I may stand*; ἐστῶμεν, ἐστῶσι; opt. ἐσταίην;
imper. ἔσταθι, ἐστάτω, ἔστατον, ἔστατε; inf. ἐσάναι; part.
ἐσώς, ἐσῶσα, ἐστός; gen. ἐσῶτος, ἐσώσης.

153. Similarly τέθηκα, the perfect of ἀποθνήσκω, *I die*;
has the forms τέθναμεν, τέθνατε, τεθνήασι, 3 plural pluperfect
ἐτέθνασαν; imperative τέθναθι, τεθνάτω; infinitive τεθνάναι;
participle τεθνεώς, τεθνεῶσα, τεθνεός.

154. δέδια or δέδοικα (stem δι), *I fear*.

PERFECT	PLUPERFECT
δέδοικα, δέδια	ἐδεδοίκη
δέδοικας	ἐδεδοίκης
δέδοικε (δέδιδε)	ἐδεδοίκει (ν) (ἐδεδίει)
(δεδοίκαμεν) δέδιμεν	ἐδέδιμεν
δεδοίκατε, δέδιτε	ἐδέδιτε
δεδοικᾶσι (ν), δεδίᾱσι (ν)	ἐδέδισαν

subjunctive δεδίω

imperative δέδιθι, δεδίτω, δέδιτε

infinitive δεδιέναι (δεδοικέναι)

participle δεδιώς, δεδιῶα, δεδιός

δεδοικώς, δεδοικῶα, δεδοικός

155. The following verbs are from consonant-stems

οἶδα, *I know*

	INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE	OPTATIVE
	<i>present</i>		
sing. 1.	οἶδα	εἰδῶ	εἰδείην
2.	οἶσθα	εἰδῆς	εἰδείης
3.	οἶδε (ν)	εἰδῇ	εἰδείη

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

	INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE	OPTATIVE
	<i>present</i>		
d. 2.	ἴστων	εἰδήτων	εἰδεῖτον
3.	ἴστων	εἰδήτων	εἰδείτην
p. 1.	ἴσμεν	εἰδῶμεν	εἰδεῖμεν
2.	ἴστε	εἰδήτε	εἰδεῖτε
3.	ἴσῃσι (ν)	εἰδῶσι (ν)	εἰδεῖεν
	<i>past</i>	IMPERATIVE	INFINITIVE
s. 1.	ἦδη		εἰδέναι
2.	ἦδησθα	ἴσθι	
3.	ἦδει (ν)	ἴστω	PARTICIPLE
d. 2.	ἦστων	ἴστων	εἰδώς, εἰδυῖα, εἰδός
3.	ἦστην	ἴστων	VERBAL
p. 1.	ἦσμεν		ἰστέον
2.	ἦστε	ἴστε	
3.	ἦσαν	ἴστων	
	<i>future</i>		
	εἴσομαι		

156. The forms οἶδαμεν, οἶδατε, οἶδᾶσι, for the plural of the present are still found occasionally in some texts of Attic writers, but ought undoubtedly to be removed. The same is the case with the past forms given below.

They are dialectical or late.

- s. 1. ἦδew
- 2. ἦδewσθα, ἦδewς or ἦδewς
- 3. ἦδew
- d. 2. ἦδewτων
- 3. ἦδewτew
- p. 1. ἦδewμεν
- 2. ἦδewτε
- 3. ἦδewσαν

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

157. *ἔοικα, I am like*

	INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE *	OPTATIVE
	<i>present</i>		
s. 1.	<i>ἔοικα</i>	<i>ἐοίκω</i>	<i>ἐοικοίην</i>
2.	<i>ἔοικας</i>	<i>regular, or</i>	<i>regular, or</i>
3.	<i>ἔοικε(ν)</i>	<i>εἰκώς ᾧ, ᾗς, etc.</i>	<i>εἰκώς εἴην, etc.</i>
d. 2.	<i>ἐοίκατον</i>		
3.	<i>ἐοίκατον</i>	<i>infinitive</i>	<i>participle</i>
p. 1.	<i>ἔοιγμεν</i>	<i>εἰκέναι</i>	<i>εἰκώς, εἰκυῖα, εἰκός</i>
2.	<i>ἐοίκατε</i>		
3.	<i>εἴξασι(ν)</i>		

*past**ἐφῶκη, ἐφῶκης, etc.*There is also a 3 sing. *ἦκει(ν)**future**εἴξω, regular*

The forms *ἐοίκαμεν* for *ἔοιγμεν* and *ἐοίκασι(ν)* for *εἴξασι(ν)* as well as *ἐοικέναι* and *ἐοικώς*, for *εἰκέναι* and *εἰκός*, are probably un-attic.

*Vowels long by nature, except *υ* and *ω*, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

CHAPTER
IRREGULAR
IN ALPHABETICAL

		ACTIVE MEANING			
verb	meaning	imperfect	future	aorist	perfect
ᾄδω	sing	ᾄδον	ᾄσομαι	ᾄσα	...
αἰνῶ	praise	ᾄνουν	αἰνέσω αἰνέσομαι	ᾄνεσα	ᾄνεκα
αἰσθάνομαι	perceive	ᾄσθανόμην	αἰσθήσομαι	ᾄσθόμην	ᾄσθημαι
ἀκούω	hear	ᾄκουον	ἀκούσομαι	ᾄκουσα	ἀκήκοα
ἁμαρτάνω	err	ᾄμάρτανον	ᾄμαρτήσομαι	ᾄμαρτον	ᾄμάρτηκα
ἀνᾄλίσκω	spend	ἀνᾄλισκον	ἀνᾄλώσω	ἀνᾄλωσα	ἀνᾄλωκα
ἀνοίγνυμι	open	ἀνέωγον	ἀνοίξω	ἀνέψα	ἀνέψαχα
ἄπτομαι	touch	ᾄπτόμην	ᾄψομαι	ᾄψάμην	ᾄμμαι
ἔπτω	kindle	ᾄπτον	ᾄψω	ᾄψα	...
ἄρπάζω	seize	ᾄρπαζον	ᾄρπάσομαι	ᾄρπασα	ᾄρπακα
ἄρχομαι	begin	ᾄρχόμην	ᾄρξομαι	ᾄρξάμην	ᾄργμαι
ἄρχω	rule, start	ᾄρχον	ᾄρξω	ᾄρξα	ᾄρχα
αὐξάνω	make to grow	ᾄυξανον	αὐξήσω	ᾄυξεσα	ᾄυξεκα
ἄφικνούμαι	come	ᾄφικνούμην	ᾄφίξομαι	ᾄφικόμην	ᾄφίγμαι
βαίνω	go	ᾄβαινον	βήσομαι	ᾄβην ¹	βέβηκα
βάλλω	throw	ᾄβαλλον	βαλῶ	ᾄβαλον	βέβληκα
βλάπτω	hurt	ᾄβλαπτον	βλάψω	ᾄβλαψα	βέβλαφα
βλέπω	look	ᾄβλεπον	βλέψομαι	ᾄβλεψα	...
(βλώσκω)	fare	...	μολοῦμαι	ᾄμολον	μέμβλωκα
βούλομαι	wish	ᾄβουλόμην	βουλήσομαι	ᾄβουλήθην	βεβούλημαι
βοῶ	shout	ᾄβόων	βοήσομαι	ᾄβόησα	...
γαμῶ	duco uxorem	ᾄγάμουν	γαμῶ	ᾄγημα	γαγάμηκα

¹ Indicative ᾄβην, subjunctive βῶ, optative βαίην, imperative βῆθι (in compounds -βά), infinitive βῆναι, participle βᾄς.

Vowels long by nature, except *η* and *ω*, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

XVI

VERBS

ORDER

MIDDLE MEANING			PASSIVE MEANING		
future	aorist	perfect	future	aorist	
...	ἀσθήσομαι	ἤσθην	
...	αἰνεθήσομαι	ἠνέθην	
...
...	ἀκουσθήσομαι	ἠκούσθην	ἤκουσμαι
...	ἡμαρτήσομαι	ἡμαρτήθην	ἡμάρτημαι
...	ἀνηλώσομαι	ἀνηλώθην	ἀνήλωμαι
...	ἀνέψιχθήσομαι	ἀνέψιχθην	ἀνέψιχμαι
...
...	ἀφθήσομαι	ἤφθην	ἤμμαι
...	ἀρπασθήσομαι	ἤρπασθην	ἤρπασμαι
...
...	ἄρξομαι	ἤρχθην	ἤργμαι
...	αὐξήσομαι	ἠύξόμην	ἠύξημαι
...
...	ἐβαθήσομαι	ἐβάθην	ἐβέβαμαι
βαλοῦμαι	ἐβαλόμην	βέβλημαι	βληθήσομαι	ἐβλήθην	βέβλημαι
...	βλάψομαι	ἐβλάφθην	βέβλαμμαι
...	βλαβήσομαι	ἐβλάβην	...
...
...
...
...

Vowels long by nature, except *η* and *ω*, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

		ACTIVE MEANING			
verb	meaning	imperfect	future	aorist	perfect
γαμοῦμαι	nubo	ἐγαμοῦμην	γαμοῦμαι	ἐγημάμην	γεγάμηναι
γελῶ	laugh	ἐγέλω	γελάσομαι	ἐγέλασα	...
γηράσκω	grow old	ἐγήρασκον	γηράσομαι	ἐγήρασα	...
γίγνομαι	become	ἐγίγνομην	γενήσομαι	ἐγενόμην	γεγέννημαι γέγονα
γιγνώσκω	get to know	ἐγίγνωσκον	γνώσομαι	ἐγνων ¹	ἐγνοκα
δάκνω	bite	ἔδακνον	δήξομαι	ἔδακον	...
δείκνυμι	show	ἐδείκνυν	δείξω	ἔδειξα	δέδειχα
δέχομαι	receive	ἔδεχόμην	δέξομαι	ἔδεξάμην	δέδεγμαι
δέω	bind	ἔδουν	δήσω	ἔδησα	δέδεκα
δέω	lack	έδεον	δέησω	ἔδέησα	δέδέηκα
διδάσκω	teach	ἐδίδασκον	διδάξω	ἐδίδαξα	δεδίδαχα
δύναμαι	am able	ἐδυνάμην	δυνήσομαι	ἐδυνήθην	δεδύνημαι
ἐγείρω	arouse	ἤγειρον	ἐγερῶ	ἤγειρα	... ³
ἐθέλω ⁴	wish	ἤθελον	ἐθελήσω	ἠθέλησα	ἠθέληκα
ἐθίζω	accustom	ἐθίζον	ἐθιῶ	ἐθισα	ἐθικα
ἐλαύνω	drive	ἤλαυνον	ἐλῶ	ἤλασα	ἐλήλακα
ἐλκω	draw	ἐλκον	ἐλξω	ἐλκυσα	ἐλκυκα
ἐπιστάμαι	know	ἠπιστάμην	ἐπιστήσομαι	ἠπιστήθην	...
ἑπομαι	follow	εἰπόμην	ἑψομαι	ἐσπόμην ⁵	...
ἐργάζομαι	work	εἰργάζομην	ἐργάσομαι	εἰργασάμην	ἐῖργασμαι
εὑρίσκω	find	ἠύρισκον	εὕρήσω	ἠύρον	ἠύρηκα
ἔχω	have	εἶχον	ἔξω, σχήσω	ἔσχον ⁶	ἔσχηκα
ἔω	permit	εἷων	ἔᾶσω	εἴᾶσα	εἴᾶκα
ζεύγνυμι	yoke	ἐζεύγνυν	ζεύξω	ἔξευξα	...
ἡδομαι	am glad	ἡδόμην	ἡσθήσομαι	ἡσθην	...

¹ Indicative ἐγνων, subjunctive γνῶ, γνῶς, etc., optative γνοίην, imperative γνῶθι, infinitive γνῶναι, participle γνούς.

² See §110.

³ Strong perfect ἐγήρηγορα in a neuter sense *am awake*.

⁴ In iambic poetry loses its initial epsilon becoming θέλω, θελήσω, but even in poetry always ἤθελον, ἠθέλησα, ἠθέληκα.

Vowels long by nature, except *η* and *ω*, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

[illegible]

⁵ In compounds ἐσπόμην, and even in simple verbs the subjunctive is σπῶμαι, optative σποίμην, etc.

⁶ Indicative ἔσχον, subjunctive σχῶ, σχῆς, etc., optative σχοίην (in compounds σχοίμην), imperative σχές, infinitive σχεῖν, participle σχών.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω , are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent

		ACTIVE MEANING			
verb	meaning	imperfect	future	aorist	perfect
θάπτω	bury	ἐθαπτον	θάψω	ἐθαψα	
καθαίρω	purify	ἐκάθαιρον	καθαρῶ	ἐκάθηρα	... ¹
καθεζομαι	sit down	ἐκαθεζόμην	καθεδοῦμαι	ἐκαθεζόμην	...
κάθημαι	sit	καθήμην	...	...	...
καλῶ	call	ἐκάλουν	καλῶ	ἐκάλεσα	κέκληκα
κάμνω	labour	ἐκαμνον	καμοῦμαι	ἐκαμον	κέκμηκα
κάω or καίω	burn	ἐκάον	καύσω καύσομαι	ἐκαυσα	κέκαυκα
κεράννυμι	mix	ἐκεράννυν	κερῶ	ἐκέρασα	...
κερδαίνω	gain	ἐκέρδαινον	κερδανῶ	ἐκέρδᾱνα	... ²
κλάω or κλαίω	weep	ἐκλαον	κλαύσομαι κλαῖήσω	ἐκλαυσα	...
κλέπτω	steal	ἐκλεπτον	κλέψω or κλέψομαι	ἐκλεψα	κέκλοφα
κρεμάννυμι	hang	ἐκρεμάννυν	κρεμῶ	ἐκρέμασα	...
κρίνω	part, judge	ἐκρίνον	κρινῶ	ἐκρίνα	κέκρικα
κτῶμαι	acquire	ἐκτῶμην	κτήσομαι	ἐκτήσάμην	κέκτημαι ²
λαγχάνω	obtain by lot	ἐλάγχχανον	λήξομαι	ἐλαχον	εἴληχα
λαμβάνω	receive	ἐλάμβανον	λήψομαι	ἐλαβον	εἴληφα
λανθάνω	lie hid	ἐλάνθανον	λήσω	ἐλαθον	λέληθα
λανθάνο- μαι ³	forget	ἐλάνθανο- μην	λήσομαι	ἐλαθόμην	λέλησμαι
μανθάνω	learn	ἐμάνθανον	μαθήσομαι	ἐμαθον	μεμάθηκα
μάχομαι	fight	ἐμαχόμην	μαχοῦμαι	ἐμαχεσά- μην	μεμάχημαι
μίγνυμι	mix	ἐμίγνυν	μίξω	ἐμίξα	...
-μιμνησκω	remind	-ἐμίμνησκον	-μνήσω	-ἐμνησα	...

¹ *κέκλημαι* is used as a present, *I am called* and forms its optative exceptionally *κεκλήμην, κεκλήῃ, κεκλήῃτο, κεκλήμεθα, κεκλήσθε, κεκλήντο*.

² *κέκτημαι* has the present force of *I possess*, and forms its subjunctive exceptionally *κεκτῶμαι, κεκτῇ, κεκτῇται*, etc., its optative *κεκτῆμην, κεκτῇ, κεκτῇτο, κεκτῆμεθα, κεκτῆσθε, κεκτῆντο*.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

MIDDLE MEANING			PASSIVE MEANING		
<i>future</i>	<i>aoist</i>	<i>perfect</i>	<i>future</i>	<i>aoist</i>	<i>perfect</i>
..	ταθήσομαι	ἐτίφη	τέθαμμαι
..	τεθήσομαι	ἐκαθήρθην	κεκάθαρμαι
...
...
καλοῦμαι	ἐκαλεσάμην	κέκλημαι	κληθήσομαι	ἐκλήθην	κέκλημαι ¹
...	κεκλήσομαι	...	...
...	καυθήσομαι	ἐκαύθην	κέκανυμαι
κερῶμαι	ἐκερασάμην	κέκρᾶμαι	κράθήσομαι	ἐκράθην	κέκρᾶμαι
κλαύσομαι	ἐκλαυσάμην	κέκλανυμαι	κεκλαύσομαι	ἐκλαύθην	κέκλανυμαι
...	κλεφθήσομαι	ἐκλέφθην	κέκλεμμαι
...	ἐκλάπην	...
...	κρινούμαι	ἐκρεμάσθην	...
...	κριθήσομαι	ἐκρίθην	κέκριμαι
...	ἐκτρήθην	κέκτημαι
...	ἐλήχθην	εἰληγμαι
λήψομαι	ἐλάβόμην	εἴλημμαι	ληφθήσομαι	ἐλήφθην	εἴλημμαι
...
...
...
...
...	μιχθήσομαι	ἐμίχθην	μέμειγμαι
...	μεμνήσομαι	ἐμνήσθην	μέμνημαι ⁴
...	μνησθήσομαι	...	...

³ In the sense of *forget* we find in prose always the compound form ἐπιλανθάνομαι, etc.

⁴ The perfect passive μέμνημαι is used as a present with the sense *I remember*, and it forms its subjunctive exceptionally μεμνῶμαι, μεμνῇ, μεμνήται, etc., its optative μεμνήμην, μεμνήῃ, μεμνήτω, μεμνήμεθα, μεμνήσθε, μεμνήντο. The imperative μέμνησο = *remember thou*.

Vowels long by nature, except *η* and *ω*, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

		ACTIVE MEANING			
<i>verb</i>	<i>meaning</i>	<i>imperfect</i>	<i>future</i>	<i>aorist</i>	<i>perfect</i>
νέμω	distribute	ἐνεμον	νεμῶ	ἐνειμα	νενέμηκα
νίջω ¹	wash (the hands)	-ἐνίζον	-νίψω	-ἐνίψα	...
νομίζω	think	ἐνόμιζον	νομιῶ	ἐνόμισα	νενόμικα
οἶομαι ²	think	ᾤμην	οιήσομαι	ᾤθην	...
οἶχομαι	am gone	ᾤχόμην	οιχήσομαι	...	...
-ᾔλλυμι ³	destroy	-ᾔλλυν	-ὀλῶ	-ᾔλεσα	-ὀλώλεκα
ὀμνύμι	swear	ὀμνύν	ὀμοῦμαι	ὀμωσα	ὀμώμοκα
ὀσφραίνομαι	smell	ὀσφραίνω-μην	ὀσφρήσομαι	ὀσφρόμην	...
ὀφείλω	owe	ὀφείλον	ὀφείλῃσω	ὀφείλησα	ὀφείληκα
ὀφλισκάνω	incur (disgrace, etc.)	ὀφλίσκανον	ὀφλήσω	ὤφλον	ὤφληκα
παίζω	play	ἐπαιζον	παίσομαι	ἐπαισα	πέπαικα
πάσχω	suffer	ἐπασχον	πείσομαι	ἐπαθον	πέπονθα
πετάννυμι	expand	ἐπετάννυν	πετώ	ἐπέτασα	...
πήγνυμι	fasten	ἐπήγνυν	πήξω	ἐπηξα	...
-πίμπλημι ⁴	fill	-ἐπίμπλην	-πλήσω	-ἐπλησα	-πέπληκα
πίμπρημι ⁵	burn	-ἐπίμπρην	-πρήσω	-επρησα	...
πίνω	drink	ἐπίνον	πίτομαι	ἐπιον	πέπωκα
πίπτω	fall	ἐπιπτον	πεσοῦμαι	ἐπεσον	πέπτωκα
πλέω	sail	ἐπλεον	πλεύσομαι	ἐπλευσα	πέπλευκα
πράττω	transact, fare	ἐπραττον	πράξω	ἐπραξα	πέπραχα πέπραγα ⁶

¹ The verb *νίζειν* is in prose used only in compounds.

² In prose the present *οἶομαι* is like the imperfect *ᾤμην*, generally contracted (*οἶμαι*).

³ *ᾔλλυμι* is in prose always compounded with *ἀπό*, viz., *ἀπόλλυμι*.

Vowels long by nature, except ι and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

MIDDLE MEANING			PASSIVE MEANING		
<i>future</i>	<i>aorist</i>	<i>perfect</i>	<i>future</i>	<i>aorist</i>	<i>perfect</i>
νεμοῦμαι -νίσσομαι	ἐνειμάμην -ἐνιψάμην	γενέμηναι -νένιμμαι	νεμοῦμαι ..	ἐνεμήθην ...	γενέμηναι ...
...	νομοῦμαι νομισθή- σομαι	ἐνομίσθην ...	νενόμισμαι
...
...
...	-δλοίμαι ὁμοθήσομαι	ὠλόμην ὠμόθην	-δλώλα ὁμώμομαι
...
...	ὀφειλήσο- μαι ὀφειληθή- σομαι	ὠφειλήθην...	...
...	ὠφλημαι
...
...	παισθήσο- μαι	ἐπαίσθη ...	πέπαισμαι
...
...	πετασθήσο- μαι	ἐπετάσθην	πέπταμαι
...	παγήσομαι	ἐπάγην	πέπηγα
-πλησομαι	-ἐπλησάμην	-πέπλησμαι	-πλησθήσο- μαι	ἐπλήσθην ἐπλήμην	πέπλησμαι
...	-πρησθήσο- μαι	-ἐπρήσθην	-πέπρημαι
...	ποθήσομαι	ἐπόθην	πέπομαι
...
...	πέπλευσμαι
πράξομαι	ἐπραξάμην	πέπραγμαi	πράξομαι πραχθή- σομαι πεπράξο- μαι	ἐπράχθην	πέπραγμαi

⁴ *ἐπιπλημι* is in prose always compounded with *ἐν*, in which case the second *mu* is omitted *ἐμπίπλημι*.

⁵ *πίμπρημι* is in prose always compounded with *ἐν*, in which case the second *mu* is omitted *ἐμπίπρημι*.

⁶ *ἐπέρωγα* is always intransitive *I have farew.*

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.